The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

A Republican Member of Assembly Joins the Ring.

Extraordinary Excitement at the Development of the Treason.

BRIBERY MORE THAN SUSPECTED.

How the Democracy Purchased a Majority in the House.

Ring Legislation to be Rushed Through at Once.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 15, 1871.

The leading editorial in the TIMES today says: "Any Republican who sold himself now would find himself gibbeted before the whole country as a venal knave, and his name would everywhere become a by-word." TWEED has at last found a man to do this very thing, and his name is ORANGE S. WINANS. Let him be gibbeted, as he deserves; and as the hideous moral deformity hangs between heaven and earth, an object of contempt to all men, let it ever be associated in infamy with the not less wicked criminal who tempted him to his fall, and who has attained his colossal fortune by plundering the public treasury, and debauching the souls of his fellow-men.

As stated in my dispatch last night, the adjournment of the Assembly by the Democrats, last evening, without transacting any business, was understood on all sides to be for the purpose of giving TWEED and his agents another night in which to bribe a Republican member to turn traitor to his party and to his country. But the Republicans laughed at the idea, and were confident the attempt would not succeed. It was known that the two or three members of the party who had been regarded as "shaky," and to whom the most tempting offers had been held out by the Tammany Ring, had resolved to stand firm. No one's attention had been turned to WINANS, and no suspicion of his fidelity rested on the minds of any. He had apparently been among the most enthusiastic in rejoicing over the manly and noble stand the party had taken, and he attended the last caucus yesterday afternoon. He had fixed his signature to the resolutions adopted in the first caucus on Thursday, and as late as 6 o'clock last evening voted, with the other Republican members in caucus, to reaffirm and stand by those resolutions. A clearer case of the downright bargain and sale of the soul and body of a man was never presented than that of WINANS; and any attempt that he may hereafter make to excuse himself or mitigate his infamy can only make it worse. There is one, and only one, thing about it which is fit and proper, and which, in the minds of some, might furnish a partial excuse for his conduct, and that is, that ORANGE S. WINANS has been, as he says, for thirty years in the employ of the Erie Railroad, and is now the hireling of FISK and GOULD. He represents the Second District of Chautauqua County.

It will be recollected that WINANS was one of the two Republicans who voted with Erie and the Democrats on the repeal of the "Classification act," but he gave as an excuse for his vote at that time, that he was an old employe of the road, and did not feel at liberty to vote against the men from whom he obtained his bread and butter. This excuse, if not entirely valid, was regarded as a pretty strong one, as things go nowadays, and Mr. WINANS continued to retain the respect and confidence of his Republican associates. He now enjoys the confidence of no one; the party which he has sold visits him with curses, and the party that has bought him look upon their purchase with contempt. People will be curious to know the price paid and received for such infamy. I can only state the current report, and that is that $75,000 was paid cash down, and a promise made of promotion to a position in the Erie Railroad Company for five years, at not less than five thousand dollars a year. Some put the cash part of the transaction as high as one hundred thousand dollars, but the precise sum will probably never be made known, unless it is brought out in Court, in a prosecution under the Bribery act. Such a prosecution, I understand, is to be initiated as soon as sufficient evidence can be procured to warrant it. It is only by sending one or more of the scoundrels who engage in these transactions to the State Prison, that bribery and corruption in the Legislature will be stopped, and that the Council of Political Reform in New-York cannot do the State better service than to devote their time, their energies and their money, if necessary, to the prosecution and conviction of some of the guilty parties in this wide-spread legislative corruption. There are several members to whom these bribes were offered before they found a taker in WINANS. Let their affidavits be procured; let the whereabouts of WINANS last night be ascertained, and in whose company he was. TWEED told a Republican Senator yesterday noon that he "was bound to win in this fight," and it is currently reported here that WINANS was in TWEED's room at the Delavan House, from 12 till 2 o'clock this morning. The Tammany Ring had got themselves in such a fix by their stupid action with regard to the Republican caucus, that they were obliged to back out of their threat to adjourn the Legislature, and thus ruin the party, or else buy up a Republican. In this dilemma, it is said that they had resolved to adjourn without doing any business from day to day until they could make the purchase, and would have paid $250,000 for their man, if he was not to be had for less. They boast of their achievement as though it were a grand party victory; and when WINANS arose in his seat, pale, haggard and trembling, to announce his infamy to the House, the Democrats in that body joined in uproarious applause as he proclaimed his disgrace. In other words, the entire Democratic Party in the Assembly testified their delight and approval of what every man of them knew was the result of a double felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Whatever capital they may gain with the honest people of this State, from such an achievement, they are welcome to. The Republicans here, though mortified and sorrowful at the treason and disgrace of one of their number, yet feel that as a party they have reason to be proud of their position. Out of sixty-four Republican members of the Assembly only one has been found weak enough to yield to the great temptation, and the depth of infamy to which he has already fallen, only exhibits in stronger light the virtue and firmness of the remaining sixty-three. The unity of the party is cemented more firmly than ever by the solitary defection of one man, who has gone over to the Democracy where he belongs. He will not have a very comfortable time among his new associates, judging from the remarks of many Democratic members; for while they all praise him to his face, and offer to sign a card bolstering him up with the public, yet when asked how they would like to stand in his place, they promptly decline the honor, and the more decent of them say they would not assume his position for all the money that "Boss" TWEED and the whole New York Ring possess.

In personal appearance WINANS is a tall, powerful man, fully six feet high, weighing two hundred or over, clean shaven, with the exception of a mustache, having a merry twinkle in his eye, and a jovial, though rather sinister look. He has been a member here two years, and generally popular with his fellow-members. He hardly ever speaks on any question, and, with the exception of giving the excuse above-mentioned, when he voted on the Erie bill, he has scarcely said a word to the Assembly this Winter, until his brief speech today. He sits between Mr. S. C. GREEN on his left, and GEORGE M. GLEASON on his right, both of whom are Republicans, and both of whom administered to their traitorous colleague a cutting rebuke as soon as they had an opportunity on a call of the yeas and nays. Mr. GREEN is from the same Senatorial District as WINANS, and he gave the House an inkling of the indignation that will pervade the Republicans of Chautauqua County when they hear of the treachery of their Representative.

WHAT IS TO BE THE RESULT.

The result of to-day's occurrence will be that all the Tammany swindles, including the Two per Cent. Tax-levy, the Registry Repeal bill, the amended charter and the rest will go through triumphantly, and receive the signature of Gov. HOFFMAN. The immense stake involved in these measures to the future of the "Ring," no one but themselves can imagine. New-Yorkers may make up their minds to be swindled and robbed for the next year as they have never been before. The Ring is playing its last game in the Legislature, and they mean it to be a desperate one. The Tax Levy, as reported today by FREAR, has been altered and amended all over since it came down from the Senate, and is doubtless brim-full of jobs and swindles. The amendments cover nearly as much ground as the original bill. After FREAR failed to get his two-third vote to consider the bill today, it was sent to the printers, and will be on the files Monday morning. Some have advised that the Republicans should resign in a body in the present emergency, and thus leave the Legislature without the three-fourths necessary to be present in order to pass bills; but the prevailing opinion is that they should remain in their seats to the end of the session, vote against all the corrupt measures, and leave the Democracy, with their bribed coadjutor, to take the responsibility before the people of whatever legislation they choose to enact. S.

Effects of Mr. Winans' Change of Base—His Sudden Conversion the Wonder of the Hour—New Legislative Business is to be Conducted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The excitement is fast cooling off, and hardly a ripple is left to tell of the great battle that has been fought. The Democrats are joyous, yet with all their delight a certain feeling of meanness and self-contempt mingles with their gratulation. Of Mr. WINANS but one opinion is expressed. That a man who stood so high, who had so long been above reproach, should in a moment sink so low was beyond conjecture. Gov. ALVORD said this evening that of all the sixty-three, himself included, he would have suspected WINANS last. It was but fourteen hours before his public disgrace that he said to a friend, "No man can break the compact we have made and be less than utterly disgraced." Senator PARKER says that last evening a friend said to him, "Let us go and see WINANS; he is very close today." They went and found him full of purpose and anxious that no one should betray the party. Mr. PARKER says that he now remembers, although not noticing it at the time, that a prominent New-York official was just locking the door of the room next to WINANS' room when they knocked at the room of the recreant member. Mr. WINANS has gone to New-York this evening. The Republicans will make no factious opposition to the plans of the Democracy, now that the majority is secured by the purchase of WINANS. They will go on with legislation as they would have done in any event, and let the people next Fall testify their appreciation of this new Tammany outrage. The impression now is that the New-York bills will be passed on Monday, and that then the seat of the member for the Second District of Chautauqua will be vacant.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.

The Governor returned the bill to authorize the employment of stenographers in Surrogates' Courts in the Second and Third Judicial Districts, without his approval. He was of the opinion that they should be employed on the authority of the Board of Supervisors. The veto was sustained.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act equalizing the State tax among the several counties of the State; to incorporate Zimmerman's Verein, City of New-York; to amend the rules relative to division and other fences; relative to actions against Sheriffs; incorporating the American Trust Company of New-York; regulating appeals from Surrogates' Courts; to incorporate the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York; authorizing the City of Elmira to borrow money to pay indebtedness; to provide for the consolidation of the gas-light companies of Brooklyn; amending the act extending the jurisdiction of the New-York Marine Court; making appropriations for canal expenses; authorizing a tax of one-third of a mill for new work and extraordinary repairs on the canals; to incorporate the Mutual Benefit Life Policy Loan and Trust Company, of New-York; to improve Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn; to incorporate the Commercial Travelers' Association of New-York; legalizing executions issued by certain county clerks; authorizing the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn to increase its capital stock; relative to apprentices and employes; to provide for the payment of certain assessments on the property of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of Brooklyn.

THE VIADUCT SCHEME.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill to amend the Viaduct Railroad charter, prohibiting corporate authorities of New-York from subscribing to the capital stock of the Company until other parties shall have actually subscribed for and taken at least $1,000,000 of stock of said Company, and paid thereon, in money, at least ten per cent. of the value thereof.

Section 2 exempts the property of the Company from lien and sale for taxes during the time allowed for the completion of the road. But any of its real estate not in use at the time of the completion may be taxed for the full period the same as adjoining property. The point at which the branches shall diverge shall not be above Eighth-street. Children under twelve years of age shall be carried at half fare. Notice of ten days shall be given to parties from whom property is to be taken. Rails may be laid on the surface of the streets across which the road runs in case the streets are not permanently opened and graded. Branches of the road are also authorized for the purpose of making connections with other roads.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FREAR reported the bill amending the charter of New-York; also, the Two Per Cent. Tax bill for New-York. Mr. FREAR asked unanimous consent to go into Committee of the Whole on these bills.

Mr. ALVORD said he had no desire to prevent action on these bills. They were important and should receive careful consideration. He would suggest that they be made the special order for Monday evening, and insisted that they should not be advanced to the prejudice of other bills. He would, therefore, object to granting the consent asked.

The Chair then put the question to the House.

Mr. ALVORD said that it was the determination to pass these and other necessary bills, and then the hammer will fall and this House adjourn, leaving the hundreds of other bills pending.

Mr. FIELDS declared that there was no such determination entertained or thought of on the part of the majority. They were, on the other hand, determined that all the business before the House shall be transacted before there is an adjournment.

Mr. ALVORD moved that the bills be printed and made the special order for Monday evening.

Mr. FIELDS called for the previous question, and it was ordered. When the vote was taken, Mr. WINANS, (Republican,) of Chautauqua, rose and said that his name had been used in connection with the Republican caucus resolution without his authority. He further said he acknowledged that the Democracy here was entitled to a constitutional majority, and he would vote hereafter with them every time. [Great applause.]

The motion for the previous question was carried—68 to 58. Messrs. DELANO, PIERCE, PRINCE and WINANS voted with the Democrats. There were also six Republicans absent. The question was then put on Mr. ALVORD's motion to print and make the special order. Lost by a vote of 54 to 65.

The question was then taken on Mr. FREAR's motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Lost—65 to 57—not a two-thirds vote.

Mr. FREAR moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill ordering a special election in the Sixteenth Assembly District of New-York was lost. Carried—65 to 55.

The question was then taken on reconsidering the vote by which the bill was lost. Carried—65 to 55.

Mr. FREAR then called for the previous question on the passage of the bill, which was ordered—65 to 55. The bill was then passed by a vote of 65 to 55.

Mr. FREAR moved that the House now adjourn to 7 o'clock on Monday evening.

While the vote was being taken, Mr. FREAR said he found many members were anxious to continue in session, and he would therefore vote nay. Lost by 40 to 70.

Mr. JACOBS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced the annual State Tax bill. It imposes a tax of five mills and three-eighths of a mill for general purposes, to meet deficiencies in the general fund, and for common schools, and the payment of the interest on the ordinary State debt. Last year the rate of tax for the same purposes was about seven and a half mills.

A large number of bills were reported complete, and ordered to a third reading, among them the Croton Water Tax bill and the New-York Market Business bill.

Mr. MOSELEY introduced a bill to improve Sherman-street, Brooklyn.

The annual Appropriation bill was received from the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee to report at any time.

Mr. FIELDS gave notice of his intention to move to change the rule so as to require only a majority instead of two-thirds to advance the business of the House.

Declared out of order.

Adjourned to 10½ A. M. Monday.

THE UPPER HUDSON MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim—A Strange Scene—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—Fears of Another Riot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TIVOLI, Dutchess County, Saturday, April 15, 1871.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of WILLIAM MARLEY, JR., who was stoned to death in this village last Monday night, was resumed by Coroner ANDRUS, of Poughkeepsie, today. It is said that on the night of the murder all the parties were engaged in a row, the origin of which was formed one year ago. The combatants were Irish and Americans, the latter hailing from Germantown, and the Irish residing here. WILLIAM MARLEY, the dead man, was an Irishman. When the Germantown crowd was down here a year ago on a spree they got worsted in a fight, MARLEY being their principal opponent, and if report is true, the Germantown party held that grudge against MARLEY to the day of his death. The feeling over the matter is intense, and threats on both sides have been openly made. MARLEY was buried this morning, and the funeral was largely attended. All the parties interested are young men, ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-five years.

CLARENCE FINGER was the first witness today. He was present at, but did not see, the fight; he was hit between ten or eleven P. M., but was not in the mêlée; did not know who hit him; was going after his team; was struck in the face with a fist; saw no one with a club.

HOW THE FIGHT COMMENCED.

WEBSTER SMITH, one of SAGENDORF's party, testified to being present. Five or six of us were coming up from Rogers' Hotel about eleven P. M.; opposite LASHER's store some one asked POTTS if he was going to treat; he replied, "Do you suppose I would treat such a looking party as you are;" one of the strangers then said to ED. HOVER, "What are you standing there for;" then I think HOVER struck at him; I don't know what became of the man he struck at; some one with a coat off hit CLARENCE FINGER, and left; I followed, but did not overtake him; as quick as he struck he reached to the ground to pick up something, I didn't see what; he said to me, "If you come I'll throw;" I did not see or hear any stones thrown; some of Mr. MARLEY's sons were in the party that stopped us; it was one of them that knocked down to pick up something; Mr. MARLEY's son struck CLARENCE FINGER; a minute or two after the muss I saw one of our party, EDWARD HOVER, come running down the hill with his coat off; he had nothing in his hand.

Several other witnesses were examined but their evidence presented no new facts.

A SCENE.

While one of the witnesses was giving his testimony the funeral procession of JOHN MARLEY passed the store where the inquest was being held. EDWARD HOVER sat upon the stoop, and as the procession passed him there were loud shrieks and yells from men composing it, two or three in the line pointing at HOVER, and shouting, "There's the murderer!" "See him!" "Oh, look at him." The most intense excitement ensued, and there was a rush from the Coroner's room, every one expecting an attack. Fortunately, no disturbance ensued.

ED. HOVER'S STORY.

EDWARD HOVER's statement was as follows: I reside at Germantown; I was present last Monday evening; our party left Mrs. COOPER's dime party and went to Mr. ROGERS' for a drink; returning, we were stopped on the way; I heard EGBERT POTTS having words with some person; I was beside him; a man said to me, "What are you standing here for?" this was the man who stopped POTTS; I said, "I believe I've as much right here as you have;" he says, "I'll show you whether you have;" he had his coat off; he came toward me with his arms in fighting attitude as though to strike me; I struck him in the neck with my fist; I can't say whether he fell; don't think he did; there was a man to my right coming toward me, when I turned to face him; I struck at him, but missed him; at that time a party raised up from the east side of the road and shouted, "Give it to the ——, kill 'em;" then I heard a snapping noise like breaking wood pickets; some person advanced toward me with a club, when I stepped back to defend myself; in the meantime a club or some missle just grazed my head; it whistled by my ears; then I fell accidentally, and I heard JOHNNY HOVER exclaim, "Look out for them;" I regained my feet as quick as possible, and ran with the rest to Mr. COOPER's house; I saw no one lying in the road, nor did I recognize the attacking party; I did not have a stone or club in my hand that night; the only man I struck that night was the one with his coat off.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict that WILLIAM MARLEY, Jr., came to his death from injuries received in a street row, on the night of the 10th of April, by a blow administered on the head by some person unknown.

The funeral procession took passage on the ferry-boat for Saugerties, expecting to return at 4 P. M., when it was believed an encounter would take place. In coming back, however, the ferry-boat ran on the mud, near Saugerties Light-house, so that by the time this letter is closed the processionists have not arrived. D.

The Assassination of Mr. John Q. Dickinson by the Kuklux in Florida—Further Particulars.

Referring to the atrocious and cold-blooded murder of Mr. JOHN Q. DICKINSON by the Kuklux, while passing from his office to his home in Marianna, Jackson County, Fla., on Monday evening, 3d inst., the Tallahassee *Sentinel* says:

"His dead body was found the next morning. Thirteen buckshot had entered his side, and a pistol ball penetrated his heart. To give color to the suspicion that he might have been murdered for the sake of robbery, it is said that his pockets had been rifled. Capt. DICKINSON was a native of Rutland, Vt., and served during the war as Lieutenant and Assistant Quartermaster in the Seventh Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. In the year 1868 he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and stationed at Marianna, and after the discontinuance of the Bureau was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court for Jackson County, which office he held at the time of death. Capt. DICKINSON was about thirty-five years of age, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and had just been admitted to the Bar, and with his known talents, his friends, with reason, looked forward to a brilliant career for him, if he were permitted to live. His assassination, however, was not unexpected to him nor his friends. He was the last remaining white Republican in that county, and the opposition were extremely desirous to get rid of him. His conduct all the time was guarded and prudent, and he was noted for gentlemanly deportment. He had from time to time, owing to his being an earnest Republican and a leader of the party in Jackson County, been threatened with death, but having right and freedom as his motto, bid defiance to his enemies and died at his post. He was a good citizen and officer, and all that could be said against him by his bitterest political enemies was that he was a Republican. Thus one by one are Republicans stricken down by the assassin's bullet."

WASHINGTON.

The Deficiency Bill Disposed of in the House—The Kuklux Bill Taken Up—Some of the Senate Amendments Stricken Out—A Conference Committee Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—After the Deficiency bill was disposed of in the House, today, Mr. SHELLABARGER asked unanimous consent to take the Southern Outrage bill from the Speaker's table. The Democrats showed some signs of objecting, but Mr. SHELLABARGER explained that he should ask the House to non-concur in the two last amendments made by the Senate, one striking out the clause repealing the jury oath, and the other the Sherman section. FERNANDO WOOD remarked that there could be no objection, with that understanding, to agreeing to the request of Mr. SHELLABARGER, and accordingly no objection was made. Mr. SHELLABARGER called the previous question, and it was seconded by nearly a unanimous vote of Democrats and Republicans. The Senate amendments were then rapidly passed over, and all but four were concurred in. Two were those noted above, one other was the amendment extending the effect of the section authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus till the end of the next session, and the fourth a not very important amendment in the second section. The vote on disagreeing to the Sherman amendment was 45 to 131, and on the striking out of the jury oath repeal the roll was not called, but by count only 12 voted to concur to 114 against. The other two non-concurrences were voted by small majorities. A Conference Committee was appointed, consisting of SHELLABARGER, SCOFIELD and KERR.

PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Adjournment on Tuesday or Wednesday next is now looked upon as certain. The House finished the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill today, and Mr. DAWES asked for a Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. The House has spent a good deal of time in an attempt to cut off the Senate amendments, but on the whole the bill is not in a very marked manner improved since it came back to the House. Mr. MYERS today moved a proviso in amendment of the section which repeals the law for the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March, to prevent the repeal from going into effect till 1881. His motion was lost by 96 to 85. Subsequently when the previous question was called, Mr. BINGHAM moved to lay the whole bill on the table, hoping to defeat the repeal in that way. But this motion only received 58 votes to 125 opposed, and was lost. So there are to be no more organizations of Congress on the 4th of March. In the Senate, today, Mr. ROBERTSON made a persistent effort to have the House Amnesty bill placed in a position to receive action. No vote was reached on his motion to amend, in favor of this bill, the restrictive order under which the Senate is acting. While the question was pending, a motion for an Executive Session prevailed, and the Senate after a short time adjourned till Monday. On Monday it will receive the Deficiency bill, and the Southern Outrage bill back from the House, with requests for Conference Committees, and as soon as these are disposed of the pressure for adjournment will leave the Amnesty bill no possible chance even to be debated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations today:

Benjamin R. Cowan, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Isaac J. Dickson, to be United States Marshal for the District of Arizona Territory; R. C. Cunningham, to be Surveyor-General for the District of Nebraska; D. R. Wanstall, to be Receiver of Public Money at Selma, Kansas.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—Townsend North, Sixth District of Michigan; George S. Smith, Eighth District of Virginia; James T. Rapier, Second District of Alabama; W. S. Laidlaw, Thirty-first District of New-York; J. B. Strong, Twenty-fourth District of New-York; W. T. Evans, Twenty-ninth District of New-York.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—R. K. Snead, First District of Virginia; W. B. McCreery, Sixth District of Michigan.

George W. Meech and Samuel H. Pook, to be Naval Constructors, to fill vacancies.

Joseph M. Livermore, to be Surveyor of Eastport, Me., and the district of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Postmasters.—S. D. Bingham, at Lansing, Mich.; D. S. Gilger, at Shamokin, Penn.; Rachel McKibbon, at Middleton, Penn.; N. R. Sunderland, at Burlington, Iowa; Daniel Porter, at Somerset, N. J.; C. C. Webster, at Red Wing, Minn.; George H. Keith, at Minneapolis, Minn.; F. W. Swift, at Detroit, Mich.; W. F. Clute, at Three Rivers, Mich.; G. W. Atkinson, at Kanawha Court-house, West Virginia.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $672,500.

Shipments—Notes	$680,848
Fractional currency	445,442
Held in trust as security for circulating notes	359,882,500
For public deposits	15,927,800
National bank circulation at this date	314,773,841
National gold bank notes in circulation	440,000
Internal Revenue receipts today	290,619
Total for month	$5,314,624
Grand total	$116,657,881

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts for the week ending March 31, are as follows:

New-York	$2,313,410
Philadelphia	90,691
Boston	405,120
Baltimore	144,280
Total	$2,953,456

THE WEATHER.

Official Synopsis of Observations.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15—7½ P. M.—The barometer has fallen decidedly, with increasing north-westerly wind, on the Pacific coast. The low pressure, which was centred on Friday evening in Nebraska, has moved southward to Louisiana and eastward, with very light rains at a few points. It is now central over southern Georgia, with cloudy and threatening weather in its immediate neighborhood. Clear or partially cloudy weather has generally prevailed north and east of Tennessee, with light winds on the Atlantic coast and fresh north-westerly winds on the upper lakes, where the high pressure of last night and this morning now begins to diminish.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the slight disturbance on the Southern coast will pass away without increasing. Cloudy weather, with fresh north-east winds, will probably be experienced Sunday from Lake Erie to Superior. Fresh winds are probable for the Eastern States, and falling barometer and cloudy weather on the California coast.

The Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, April 15.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer 29.82—change, plus .10; thermometer, plus 26°—change, plus 2°; relative humidity, .86; wind west; velocity of wind, one mile per hour. This morning the clouds were below us, but about 9 o'clock eastward. They rose almost vertically several thousand feet higher than the summit, when they began to move westward. They had hardly passed the summit before they were driven back by a westerly current. The summit has been enveloped at intervals since 2 P. M.

A Gang of Philadelphia Ruffians Disposed of—Election Frauds Discovered.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—In the case of JAMES McCULLOUGH, JAMES KERR, and JAMES MURPHY, tried for an outrage committed last Sunday on a lady in this city, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and McCULLOUGH and KERR were sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and fifteen years in the Penitentiary. MURPHY is to pay a like fine and serve five years in the Penitentiary. Frauds are reported as having been discovered in the late election of Vestrymen in St. Clement's Church, where the High Church practices created so much excitement recently. An investigation of the frauds is to be taken into the Supreme Court by a writ of *quo warranto*. The vote stood 17 to 19, deciding the election for the old vestry and against the rector. Six votes were rejected, which would have reversed the election.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Steamer Wrecked and Pillaged by the Chinese—Progress of the Rebellion—Japan Affairs Reported Critical.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—China and Japan advices, per steam-ship *America*, state that WASHINGTON's birthday was celebrated with spirit at Shanghai. The steam-ship *Don*, from Hong Kong, for Shanghai, was wrecked on Ockseu (?) Island, and pillaged by the Chinese.

Kweih-Wa-Ching (?) has been captured by the rebels, and troops are being forwarded thither from Pekin.

A letter received at San Francisco from Shanghai March 12, says, navigation with the Northern parts is opened, and Admiral ROGERS will be there to start for Corea about the middle of April. B. JENKINS, Esq., interpreter to the American Consulate-General, died suddenly on that day.

Affairs in Japan are critical. In various places bands of armed men are threatening hostilities to the Government. The guard of the Mikado has been increased.

War steamers have been sent North on account of disturbances there. At Yeddo a Chancellor of the third rank was murdered while sleeping with his wife under circumstances of horrible atrocity.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Railroad Enterprise—Indian Outrages—Arrival of the Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—One hundred miles of the Oregon and California Railroad, from the Columbia River southward, will be completed by the 1st of May. Real estate in Portland, Oregon, is appreciating in value rapidly. Arizona dispatches report that Indian atrocities continue in that Territory. The China mail steam-ship *America* has arrived with Hong Kong dates to March 13, and Yokohama, Japan, to the 24th. She brings forty cabin passengers and 392 Chinese for San Francisco, and the following Eastward-bound passengers:

For New-York—H. Ahlers, R. W. Little and wife, Rev. J. B. Hartwell and 4 children, R. J. Walsh, D. J. Hamilton, James T. Pilsy, W. H. Brown, J. Timmesman and 23 Japanese students. For Liverpool—Wm. Boyack, H. Sieghein, Robert Jamison. For Callao—G. Rossiano.

THE EAST.

An Anti-Income Tax Association in Boston—Arrest of New-York Pickpockets—Large Fires—The French Fair.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—An organization of merchants and others was formed today, as the Anti-Income Tax Association of Boston, its object being to test the constitutionality of the Income tax. Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD is President. Three persons, said to be professional pickpockets, from New-York, were arrested today in State-street. They give their names as AMOS JACOBSON, fifty-five years of age; MEYER PHILLIPS, fifty-one years of age, and LOUIS HART, forty-four years of age. CHAS. FENTRA's shoe-manufactory, in Marlborough, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000. Insured. The Cocheco Brewery, in Dover, N. H., owned by PATRICK H. HUGHES, was burned this morning; loss, $1,000....The anticipated change in the management of the *Atlantic Monthly* is authentically announced. JAMES TICKNOR FIELDS will retire from the editorship of the magazine on the 1st of July, and be succeeded by W. D. HOWELLS, at present assistant editor. ....The receipts at the French Fair up to the close of last night reached $40,000....The preliminary examination of WM. EMERSON, CHARLES GALVIN and GEORGE CLEARY, charged with ravishing Miss WHITEHEAD, took place today, in the Police Court, at Lowell, resulted in their being committed for trial, in default of $10,000 bail each. The victim of the outrage is a young English factory operative of prepossessing appearance and good character. The crime was committed on March 12, but the girl's injuries prevented her appearance until today. Two of the gang are still at large.

THE WEST.

A Political Quarrel in Cincinnati—Newspaper Publishers in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—CHARLES A. WOOLEY and J. C. FIEDELDY, two prominent Democratic politicians, had an altercation this morning, on Third-street, growing out of the election fund used in the recent campaign in the First Ward, which resulted in blows, and WOOLEY drawing a pistol. FIEDELDY, it seems, began the controversy. WOOLEY, though he did not shoot, says he drew the pistol on account of the unfair action of the crowd around him, and that he had the pistol because he was going away from home and would rather it had not been in his possession. Neither party sustained serious injuries. The roof of Orpheus Hall was burned today. The remainder of the building was only slightly injured. It is insured for $10,000 in the German Equitable and English Equitable Insurance Companies. The proprietors of the *Volksblatt* and *Commercial* have both pleaded guilty to a recent indictment for publishing the gift concert of the Milwaukee Musical Society, both excusing the appearance of the advertisement on the ground of its purely charitable nature. The fine imposed was only $10 and costs in each case. Hon. BENJ. T. EGGLESTON denies that he is a candidate for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and would not accept the place if tendered him.

The Indians Anxious for Peace.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 15.—Authentic advices at Fort Leavenworth from the frontier represent the Indians all anxious for peace, and no fears are entertained of any hostilities in this State the present season.

THE SOUTH.

Terrible Hail-Storm in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., April 15.—A terrific hail-storm passed over this vicinity last night. Hail fell for fifteen minutes. Many stones measuring six inches in circumference were found. Several thousand window-lights were broken, and sheet-iron roofing was perforated. The gardens, fields, crops and fruit are seriously damaged. Forest trees have been stripped of their foliage, and hundreds of birds killed.

Condition of the Mississippi River.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—The *Picayune* publishes a communication from the Chief State Engineer and City Surveyor, showing that the Mississippi River, instead of two feet, as supposed, is only two inches below the high-water mark of 1862. Uneasiness is felt regarding the levees. The break at Villere Plantation, below the city, is under control. The weak points elsewhere are being strengthened.

Arrest of a Triple Murderer in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15.—Police-Captain ATHEY arrested LEVI FARRINGTON, alias John Hastings, on the levee, this afternoon, who killed JOHN JONES, in Oregon County, Mo., last October, and shortly afterward murdered a man in Shelbyville, Tenn., and, a few days since, another in Jacksonport, Ark. He was committed to jail this afternoon.

The Canadian Parliament and the Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 15.—In the Senate, today, Hon. Mr. RYAN inquired if the Joint High Commission should come to an arrangement on the San Juan boundary and fishery questions whether the Government would give Parliament full opportunity for expressing an opinion concerning such arrangement. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that any measure relating to those subjects would first be submitted to Parliament before a treaty was finally stipulated.

CUBA.

Departure of the Bishop of Havana from Cuba.

HAVANA, April 15.—The Bishop of Havana left by the steam-ship *Missouri* for New-York this afternoon. Some say he is to stop and remain at Nassau. Crowds of priests, but no citizens, went on board the vessel to bid him farewell.

HEBREW CHARITY.

Systematic Benevolence Among the Jewish Citizens of New-York—Their Charitable Societies, Orders and Institutions.

The general public knows comparatively little of the extent of Hebrew benevolence in this City, and have a yet less idea of its scope and results in the country at large. Perhaps this is mainly due to the minority in numbers that the Jewish population bears to the predominating Christian element. Besides, as their good works are performed quietly among those of their own race and persuasion exclusively, they do not gain the public notoriety that would otherwise be the case. Their systems of beneficence are liberal and well arranged. Without any unjust reflections, it is a fact that may be remarked—their management is so discreet and economy so exact, that as great, if not greater results are accomplished, in proportion to the amount of money expended and the number of beneficiaries aided, than is the case with any other religious body. Statistics reduced to a fine point give such attestation. The Hebrew Charity Fair held last Fall, more than any other event, has served to indicate the wealth, energy and influence of our Jewish fellow-citizens.

The report of that Fair shows that $101,667 57 was paid to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and $50,979 20 to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society. While these figures give a commendable exhibit of the results of their organized effort, contributed to by patrons of all sorts of belief, it does not show anything of their ordinary charitable system.

There are thirty synagogues in the Metropolis, to each of which are attached benevolent societies composed of either sex. The ladies prepare and distribute garments, supply destitute women in a delicate condition, with medical attendance and necessaries—sometimes dainties—of the sick-room, and aid in looking after the children. Every congregation also supports pensioners—too old, ill or infirm to care for themselves—at a cost of at least $1,000 per year to each society. The Hebrew Relief Society is the oldest organization of the kind in this City, and expends $6,000 annually for the comfort of the poor, sick and needy. Its headquarters are in the Nineteenth-street Synagogue.

The "Bnai Jeshurun," a ladies' association, makes a specialty of caring for aged and infirm Hebrews. They have a temporary "Home," with ten inmates, at No. 215 West Seventeenth-street.

Mount Sinai Hospital, a noble institution, is located on Fourth-avenue and Fifty-second-street. The building is new, very spacious, and well adapted to the gracious work it was designed for. Last year 726 patients were treated inside and 1,084 outside, a total of 1,797. Last year $35,561 66 was received, and $15,053 [illegible] was disbursed for the support of the institution, the remainder of which was invested.

The "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum," situated on the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, is an elegant edifice, admirably managed, and accomplishes a vast amount of good. The functions of this Society are not only the support of this Asylum, with its 160 orphan beneficiaries, but also the dispensation of charity outside. The annual income is derived from two classes of contributors—the patrons who subscribe $25, and the members who give $10 annually. Of the former there are 1,200, and of the latter, 2,500. The expenditures last year were, for the Asylum, $60,000, and for other relief administered. The orphans are fed and clothed, but attend the public schools. The Hebrew language, the trade of shoe-making, and the art of printing is taught in the institution by experts. There are now sixteen of the lads good shoe-makers and fourteen good compositors. Considerable work is done by them for business firms. This is the pet institution of the Jewish population. A new building is soon to be erected for the purpose of opening book-binding, engraving, and millinery departments of instruction.

The "Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association" has 1,000 members, who pay $5 per annum each. Last year they distributed 1,000 half tons of coal, at a cost of $3,375, and have a fund of $1,000. The Jews also have several semi-secret orders of world-wide extent. The "B'nai Berith," (Sons of the Covenant,) has 180 lodges and 15,000 members. It designs to encourage intellectual and social improvement, and administer charitable relief to needy brethren. It has an endowment plan of $1,000 at the death of members. During the past eighteen months this Order expended $45,000 in this City.

The Society of "B'nai Abraham," (Free Sons of Israel,) is somewhat similar, and has a membership of about 5,000, with a handsome fund, which is judiciously expended.

The Society of "Kesha Shel Barsel," (Order of the Golden Crown,) is a younger and lesser organization, of the same general characteristics.

The "Universale Israelite Alliance" has forty thousand members in Algiers, Asia, and other remote parts of the world, as well as in all civilized and enlightened lands. It is of an educational purpose and design, and labors to establish schools. M. CREMIEUX, late Minister of Justice of Paris, is the President, and the headquarters are in that City. The value of the Jewish ecclesiastical property in this City approximates to $8,000,000. The amount of money spent in systematic beneficence is very large, and Hebrew charity in all respects compares favorably with Christian benevolence.

The Rural Club of New-York—A Delightful Reunion.

This society, which was recently instituted, held its first regular reunion Friday evening in the parlors of the Sturtevant House. There were a large number of members and guests assembled, and after an excellent repast served in a room tastefully decorated, there were a number of pithy and pertinent speeches by the President, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. George Geddes, Hon. A. H. Green, Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, of the Brooklyn Park, Dr. Hexamer, Mr. S. B. Parsons, the distinguished florist of Flushing, A. S. Fuller, Frank Curtis, P. T. Quinn, N. C. Ely, Dr. Smith, J. B. Lyman, A. B. Crandell and others. The uses of flowers, the decoration of suburban and country homes, the cultivation of horticultural taste, and its refining and elevating influences in the family and on communities, were the thoughts elaborated. The banquet was rendered attractive by the presence of several ladies, and the management of the Chairman in drawing the festivities to a close at a comparatively early hour, and the discouragement of the use of wine, were marked features.

The State Subsidy for the Baptist Ladies' Home Society—A Vigorous Protest.

The following protest has been signed by eighty-four gentlemen and ladies of the Baptist Ladies' Home Society:

"As members of the Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist Churches in the City of New-York, and competent to be voters at its late annual meeting, we, the subscribers, would hereby put on record our solemn protest against the acceptance, by the said Society, of land on a long lease, and at a nominal rent, granted to such Society by our City and State authorities. We hold the acceptance to be subversive of our denominational principles, and believe such grant unwarranted by the elementary constitutional laws of our nation and our separate State. Were it otherwise admissible, we see, in the present conjuncture of our municipal affairs, no fitting season for a Christian sect to become the pensioners of the City Treasury while it is groaning under vast burdens of unknown amount. We hold the acceptance injurious, because, as a warrant, it will be quoted to shield huge misappropriations in the past; and baleful, because, as a precedent, it is sure to be pleaded for continuous and even augmented largesses and endowments in the future. With other Protestant bodies we desire to be found withstanding earnestly, consistently and persistently all such aggrandizements of any one religious sect out of the public Treasury and from the resources of the entire community."

The Forde Divorce—Question of Court Jurisdiction.

In the divorce case of Forde vs. Forde now in progress in the Superior Court, the defendant, the husband, was brought up yesterday before Judge SPENCER, at Special Term, on a writ of habeas corpus, he being held by the Sheriff on an attachment for non-payment of about $200 accrued alimony, due under a former order of the Court. Prisoner's counsel asked for an adjournment of the argument, on a motion to discharge the attachment, and that in the meantime the Sheriff be directed to admit the prisoner to bail.

Judge SPENCER adjourned the hearing to Wednesday next, in the meantime committing the prisoner to the custody of Capt. Ryan, chief officer of the Court. The ground for a motion to discharge the prisoner and vacate the attachment is, that the Court had no power to make the order directing the payment of alimony.

EUROPE.

Renewal of the Cannonading Before Paris.

A Victory Claimed for the Communal Troops.

THE GOVERNMENT BUDGET.

Arrest of a Communist at the Versailles Outposts.

Another Circular from President Thiers.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PARIS.

Brisk Cannonading—Reported Repulse of the Versailles Troops—Arrest of a Communist at the Outposts.

PARIS, April 15.—There was brisk cannonading, yesterday evening, and Gen. CLUSERET claims to have repulsed the Versailles forces.

The rappel was beaten at Vauvres at midnight, in consequence of a report that the Versailles troops were approaching. Gen. LULLIER has been appointed to the command of the Communist gun-boats. The cannonade recommenced at the Maillot gate and Neuilly this morning.

VERSAILLES, April 15.—An official and explicit denial is given to the various charges of cruelty and repression attributed to the Versailles authorities, civil and military. M. LOCKROY, the dramatic author, who recently resigned his seat in the Assembly in order to remain with the Communists, was arrested yesterday at the Neuilly outposts of the Versailles Army, and brought to Versailles. There is no news of a military nature which can be communicated for publication. No operations of importance have occurred.

Continuation of the Cannonade—The Government Troops Everywhere Repulsed.

PARIS, April 15, via LONDON, April 16—3 o'clock A. M.—A terrible cannonade was kept up all last night. The attack of the Government troops was everywhere repulsed.

The cannonade and fusillade will be resumed this afternoon. It is said that Fort Issy is damaged. Otherwise the results of the three day's cannonade have been insignificant.

The *Cloche* deplores the Commune's inflexibility. The Government troops have hitherto made no serious attack. The *Temps* summons the Commune to state its demands.

The fall of the Seine has parlyzed the Communists' gunboats.

The Central Committee is still at variance with the Commune.

AFFAIRS IN VERSAILLES.

The Government Finances—A Circular from President Thiers—The Municipal Rights Bill.

VERSAILLES, April 15—Evening.—In the National Assembly, today, a partial financial statement was submitted by the Government. The estimates for the military service are not yet fixed, but the other Ministries will economize to the amount of 107,000,000 francs during the last half of the present fiscal year. The revenue cannot be ascertained until quiet has been restored to the country.

Nothing of importance of a military character has transpired.

M. THIERS has issued another circular, in which he says: "The fighting of the last two days has been of an unimportant character. Chatillon and the southern forts of Paris continue to fire without result. Our troops are well established in their positions and have repulsed a sortie. Our communications are perfect, while those of the insurgents have been destroyed. Gen. WOLF, by a sortie from our lines, has damaged the insurgent preparations for an attack upon Asnieres."

LONDON, April 15.—Advices from Versailles state that the bill giving municipal rights to Paris has been finally adopted by the National Assembly. The concentration of loyal troops continues at Versailles. It is known that the Paris Commune is making preparations for a siege. There is a comparative lull in the fighting.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Triumphal Entry of the German Army—Communal Compliments to a Bavarian Advocate.

BERLIN, April 15.—No date has yet been fixed for the triumphal entry of the German army into this capital, but it is generally believed that the long-looked-for event will occur during the months of May or June.

VIENNA, April 15.—The Communal Council of Paris has, in a letter, warmly complimented M. DOLLINGER, the distinguished Bavarian advocate of the separation of Church and State, for his efforts in that direction, and has also expressed the hope that the Austrian Government will regulate the question of Church and State within the boundaries of the Empire.

LONDON, April 15.—Prince FREDERICK CHARLES will, in May, leave his post as commander of the German forces in France for a visit at Kissengen and Berlin.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Rhein.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, from Bremen April 1, and Northampton April 4, reached this port early yesterday morning. Her advices are fresher by two days than those received by the *Cuba*.

Statistics of the Week.

Sixteen hundred and sixty-three persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Fire Marshal McSPEDON reports thirty-one fires during the week ending yesterday, with a loss of $4,125, and an insurance of $96,000. Seven of these disasters were caused by carelessness, six by the use of kerosene, one by liquid gas and the remainder were accident.

The vital statistics for the week show 44 still-births, 257 births, 128 marriages and 544 deaths, the latter being an excess of 36 over the mortality of the previous week. There were 112 males and 1,005 females provided with situations, at the Free Labor Bureau during last week.

Sudden Death of an Actor.

At a late hour last night, DAVID R. VAN DERING, aged fifty, of No. 40 Amity-street, an actor employed at Laura Keene's Theatre, in Fourteenth-street, while walking along Fourth-street, near Thompson, fell to the sidewalk and expired in a few moments. The remains of deceased are at the Mercer-street Police Station awaiting inquest.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

NIGHT AND DAY.

Through dawn's gray mists the arrows of the sun
Now cleave a golden path; and ere and night,
Where tranquil twilight dreams, new worlds
And suns
Her dark robe's hem is glistening with light.

Now is the day the lark, on quivering wing,
Some ling'ring star with's prelude doth beguile
To lengthen fond delay, and hear him sing,
And, wistful, mark our world's first wak'ning
smile,
Watching the flowers whom dewy splendors
bless,
Turn their glad faces to the warming ray,
And bees in haste who does not feed a thief?
Helpful to sad hearts weary of the day!
Her silent shades to happy dreams are dear,
Wherein lost loves and vanished joys appear.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE LOVERS AND THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

A TALE OF TARIFA.

CHAPTER I.

"Europe is the best part of the world, Spain the best part of Europe, Andalucia the best province of Spain, and Tarifa the best town of Andalucia."

While the Fonda del Cid is the best hotel in Tarifa town—*ce cavaridel*, señor?" I politely added; for it was mine host, Señor Gallardo Castilla, one of the smallest, most dignified and patronisingly courteous of Spaniards, who thus spoke. During the first week of my sojourn beneath his roof the old gentleman had contented himself with conscientiously bestowing on me the pity—as I once overheard him inform a fat priest who was rarely out of the fonda—which he considered due to every human being "not one of nosotros"—that is, Spanish by breeding and birth; but subsequent to that period the amiability with which I allowed overcharges to be made in the weekly bill caused a certain amount of good will to mingle with his benignity, and he took at last to "button-holing" the "stranger within his gates."

To myself, Don Gallardo was an interesting study, and I never wearied of seeing him solemnly moving above old the Moorish house, with the air of mystery a raven might put on that thinks he knows of a hidden bone of which even the house-dog is ignorant. He was never seen, even at meal-times, without his "pork-pie" hat, and an old threadbare brown-cloth cloak he equally affectionated; one corner of the cape so arranged over his left shoulder as to display a portion of its lining, which was composed of greasy maroon-colored cotton velvet, and which had, in consequence, to be at all times *en évidence*. This costume—naturally associated with taking "walks abroad"—always suggested to me the idea that he must also have had somewhere a carpet-bag ready packed for traveling purposes, in case the Madrid Government should suddenly find they needed the services of so clever a fellow as Don Gallardo Castilla evidently considered himself.

After the careful composition and slow consumption of cigarettes, my host's chief hobby was account-keeping. He would sit for hours in an inspired attitude at a rickety old table in one of the corridors, composing what must have been imaginary bills for imaginary boarders, written on a sort of sand-paper, so coarse was the texture of those specimens of his art periodically presented to me. The little man's chief aversion was, too evidently, soap and water; and the fact of my having asked for a bath on arriving at the fonda, ("and that, Dios mio, in the month of October!"), will, I feel convinced, be always his favorite good story *apropos* to heretics and their eccentricities.

The chief point in his favor was that he possessed two handsome daughters, Aña and Pepita, both of whom he carefully locked into their room at night, with much noise of key-turning.

Mores, although recognizing some merits in Tarifa, does not indorse Don Gallardo's *réclame*, as above recorded, of its pre-eminence over all other Andalusian towns; but the bliss of ignorance relative to other places seemed to keep those among its 12,000 inhabitants with whom I became acquainted in a state of apparently great content. The Spaniard puts a deal of shine into his love for home and its surroundings. The home of penury and, perhaps, half-starvation, situated, may be, on a rocky deserted coast, or in the midst of an arid sandy plain, is as much yearned after in absence as the dwelling of comfort or luxury. Even the soldier in the ranks keeps himself sober, and makes small savings, as he looks forward to the time when, his term of service expired, he can leave pleasant quarters in Seville or Barcelona, and, girding on the hempen sandal, prepare to walk over the perchance, hundred miles or more, which separate him from the spot of his birth. This he does in order that the money saved by his avoidance of even the cheap third-class carriages may increase the offering he takes to those dwelling in the rude home his simple nature so warmly loves.

A traveler in Spain, as elsewhere, requires more than his weather-beaten aspect to appeal to people's sympathies, and to enable him to make acquaintances. On the occasion when I handed myself over to the tender mercies of the Fonda del Cid and its proprietor, I had started on my tour provided with a photographing apparatus and accompanied by my clever French poodle. By appealing to the Spaniards' weakness for cheap bargains and inexpensive amusements, in the shape of "free gratis" portraits and the performance of a dancing dog, I had hoped to succeed in overcoming the national aversion to foreign sight-seers.

A photographer, too, is made the confidant of many interesting peculiarities. The "black art" being unknown in King Solomon's court—as far as we are aware—however much that Monarch may have expatiated on the subject of vanity, he knew not half so much of its power as the veriest maniac the humblest dabbler in it. I soon found that at Tarifa the amiable failing was as rife as elsewhere. The cry of Aladdin's enemy, the magician, "New lamps for old!" was not more attractive than the quickly-spread rumor of my having come with a disinterested desire to photograph the most pleasing features both of the town and its inhabitants, and "stand" copies "all round." After a little suspicion had worn away that it was not possible any one could be found so weak-minded as to take trouble and make presents without some dark ulterior motive, the bait took to an unhoped-for extent, and my studio at the fonda was besieged by visitors.

As I never appeared in the streets but with the supposed intention of taking pictures, it was the signal, for every one to strike an attitude and remain as motionless as wax-work. Even at Sunday mass at the cathedral, if I ventured to enter the edifice whose sacred character could not exclude the demon of vanity, there was an evident inclination to pray and bless in the strained and impossible postures photography alone has the misfortune to elicit.

One morning Don Gallardo himself announced a visitor requiring audience, "one of the most honorable caballeros of the city;" and upon receiving permission he introduced a specimen of humanity on as small a scale as himself. He or it was a youth of some twenty-one or two years of age, who made a vain attempt to hide the naturally unpleasant expression of his face beneath a thin veneer of smiles suited to the occasion, and intended, no doubt, to be ingratiating in the extreme. Large eyes, small feet and boundless swagger were the things which struck me as principally distinguishing the youthful "caballero."

After the first formalities had been got over, he reclined himself majestically in the folds of a long cloak, and striking an attitude with one hand on his hip, so as to make the drapery hang swaggeringly, at the same time shewing a set of shockingly-decayed teeth, he commenced his errand thus:

"You behold in me, Señor Caballero, one of the humblest of your slaves. The reputation of your transcendent talent is the talk of our city; and I, Don Ramon Talles de Gama, whose house in the Calle Santa Marta is henceforth yours, come to bid you welcome to Tarifa."

An Englishman does not, as a rule, incline [illegible]

and will, in most cases, allow a verdict of ill-breeding to be passed on him by default rather than make an effort to follow suit in polite lies. My surly remark about the weather in reply, coupled with an offer of tobacco, evidently aroused the provincial exquisite's contempt, and settled comfortably his consciousness of superiority, if any doubt could ever have arisen on the subject in his mighty mind.

My own remarks on this occasion were so feeble, and so entirely want ng in originality, that I shall merely confine myself to giving a resume of those with which Don Ramon favored me.

"I come, Señor mio," continued the artless youth, with all frankness, "to offer you the friendship of a young man with much heart; to say also how melodiously the name of Englishman sounds in Andalucian ears. Nombre di Dios! I am a student of history, and can give good reasons for what I assert. You may not, perhaps, be aware, Sir, that when Spanish valor arrested NAPOLEON in his colossal career, several regiments of your English soldiers came over to fight by our sides; you had a share in our glory; should you not therefore have a share in our friendship?"

For a moment I experienced an inclination to request this rightly-informed candidate for my friendship to carry his braggadocio elsewhere; but as I felt my inability to translate into choice Castilian the words suggesting themselves as most applicable to the occasion, I continued to listen inanely.

"For have you another claim upon my consideration," the little wretch driveled on; "for I feel that you must be that Don Edoardo, of whom my cousin at Granada has transmitted the fame to us here, whose love for the brave bulls and beautiful damsels of Andalucia both celebrated throughout the universe, and unsurpassable—arouses such enthusiasm in the Vega. At once I felt suspicion with an Englishman of such noble and intellectual tastes. What happiness it we could find bull-fights to amuse you in Tarifa! Our magnificent 'Plaza' (no such thing existed in the town) 'is now closed; but our maidens, the Tarifenas! ah! che con preziosa! what marvels of loveliness, of grace, of wit and passion! Of all these minas the most charming loves your servant who now addresses you. Daughter of my soul and eyes, my Manuelita, did you but behold her—Yaya! how your eyes would expand with wonder! Did you but see her as she smiles on me, her betrothed, now you would envy my fate and bless her beauty! Who knows that you would not even politely offer to take her portrait, and with noble generosity present it to me! By a strange coincidence, the mother of this enchanting creature, the Señora Doña Constanza Peligri, a widow lady of high honor, who keeps the Guanteria del Gato de Oro, (the glove-shop of the Golden Cat,) will this evening hold a tertulia at her house; might I be permitted the happiness of presenting there my illustrious friend? Yes! Qué felicidad! what joy there will be at the glove-shop! Till that moment may God attend you, Señorito! Adios!"

Having "let the cat out of the bag," Don Ramon was evidently a little anxious to get himself out of the room, and out of the way of my dog. The sagacious beast had scrutinized during the whole time of the visit in so unmeaning a manner, that the descendant of the valorous Spaniards who stopped NAPOLEON in his career had felt some uneasiness as to the safety of his small ankles.

No sooner was the coast clear than my landlord's two daughters burst into the room, and making no secret of having listened at the door, commenced an excited duet in disparagement of the departed don.

"Horrico (ass!) foreman he will never be!"

"A gitano would have more decency!"

"So cancelled a brute, who thinks that nothing could be passed contraband into Paradise without his knowing all about it."

"Ay de mi! unhappy man!"

"To come and tell the Señor Ingles, too, that Manuela could be capable of loving him! Poor child!"

"Ah, that I could have the arranging of it when that old Costanza should come out of purgatory, when once she gets deposited there! However, no saint will intercede for an old cat that sells a daughter such as here to a horror like the Señor Ramon; no old Jewess or she-Moor could commit sin more mortal!"

"And the poor Lieutenant of Guardias Civiles, now down-stairs, locked up lest there should be bloodshed—a chico so handsome one could eat him, and who is dying of real love for the darling who dotes on him in return; their hearts like phosphorus matches, and their faces as lovely as magnolia blossoms!"

Thus alternately Aña and Pepita, till by degrees so innocent plot was developed in which I found myself cast for the part of chief conspirator. Manuela, it seems, loved the Lieutenant of Civil Guards; her mamma loved only money, being hated also by every one, the family of the fonda particularly. Don Ramon loved nothing but himself and his income; while I—who had been selected, "because every one loved me," to do a good turn to the lovers—was much coaxed and praised by the two sympathizing damsels because of my loudly-expressed reprobation of hearts sacrificed to Moloch by mercenary mothers.

The unhappy son of Mars, being under orders to march with his company on change of quarters to Antiquera, and wishing for a souvenir of his fair Tarifeña, had in a round-about manner procured me the honor of his rival's visit. The Doña Constanza had been persuaded by her daughter to send the future son-in-law of her selection in order to sound me on the subject of placing my art at the disposal of the glove-shop; while the landlord's daughters were accredited on a private embassy to arrange that Manuela's portrait, if taken, should be handed over to the departing subaltern.

By way of working still further on my feelings, that young officer himself was brought in, supported on either side by his fair adherents, and made to recite the tale of his love to an accompaniment of their sympathetic sobs and exclamations. They treated him as a poor invalid, or as a doctor showing off an interesting case might exhibit a patient—petting him with a degree of zeal that led me to suspect lovers were less plentiful at Tarifa than oranges. I must say that I am always as much astonished that more people do not fall in love as that more houses do not take fire.

CHAPTER II.

At about 8 P. M. sounds of vocal skirmishing in the passages announced the arrival of Don Ramon, who made his bow upon entering with the air of having been worsted in some encounter. This slight ruffling, however, soon passed off; and while waiting till I was ready to accompany him, this engaging youth beguiled the time by his conversation.

"We hear curious stories of your English customs and ideas, caballero," he began; "many of them, no doubt, nonsense and mere inventions. Can it be true that in the North, to be a fine man it is necessary to be large-limbed and of enormous height? Here in Andalucia an entirely different type of perfection is the ideal of our ladies. Por ejemplo myself; I am considered one of the best specimens of this country's manhood. I am very vigorous, brave, and full of health; while my accomplishments are proverbial all the country round. As for singing a seguidilla, touching the guitar, or passing with garbo and grace beneath a balcony, I have no equal. I am no giaour, Don Edoardo. Heaven forbid!" My little Manuela, who is as timid as one of the sea-birds down on the beach, would be afraid of me if I were like all you monstrous Englishmen. For instance, you are far too tall yourself, and but that you go this evening in my company, my darling would be terrified. However, do not fear; with me to back you up, your success in society is certain."

While this feeble rivalet of swagger was gurgling in my ears, I bound myself by many an inward oath to devote my time, my chemicals, my poodle, and every power I could command, to circumvent Don Ramon in his plans of personal happiness for himself, and the reverse for every one else concerned. However, as he only talked of Manuela's love for himself, never alluding to any corresponding attachment on his own part, perhaps her loss would prove an unwelcome lesson in inducing more modest aspirations.

The salon of the guanteria was large and roomy, and when we arrived it was already well filled. The attraction of an English barbarian as "lion" had evidently drawn together the full complement of Señora Constanza's visiting list. Our hostess was a handsome woman, with a fine black moustache, (such a growth as I never hope to obtain,) who went through the *compliments de rigueur* with a conscientiousness worthy of a Castilian book of etiquette, and with the self-possession which seems the privilege of every nationality save our own. The proper forms completed, I was handed over to the "leading lady" to be drawn out, and have my weak points exhibited for the general good.

My tormentor was a married sister from Pamplona, who, with two rather plain-looking daughters, was on a visit at the glove-shop, and was evidently—that rarest of bores in Spain—a strong-minded woman. Betokening this mental strength, she wore a French bonnet as a crown of superiority, and bore a dirty gray parasol in her hand, not only by way of sceptre, but also as protesting against all old-fashioned prejudices in favor of mantillas and fans, which were worn by the remaining portion of the lady guests. I was called upon to favor the company with my impressions of Spain; and the bonnet nodded approval as I enlarged on the country's well-known superiority to all others. Fine climate, lovely women, delicious wines, pure water, golden sunshine, its flowers and fruits unequaled; with only one small drawback to all these perfections; and this, I ventured to hint, was the fact of there being a few, very few, fleas in some of the hotels, and even at the Fonda del Cid.

With a wave of her sceptre, and a commanding glance around, to ascertain that all the interest was centred on herself, the gentle creature replied, in pitying accents, that I had only a stranger's ignorance to thank for my discomfiture in battling with the "insect world." She and her daughters having taken the precaution of never undressing themselves during the five days of their journey from Pamplona, had not suffered the slightest annoyance from the creatures I complained of.

This reasoning, which, however, was not apparent to me, was met by a general murmur of approval, and my cross-examination was about to be resumed, when Don Ramon, who felt himself injured at being left unnoticed, suddenly arose, and, holding the hand of Manuela, advanced with her toward me with much action, as if he were leading a cotillion; then, halting in an attitude of grace and dignity, said:

"Señor Don Edoardo and my friend, delights us with a dance. Here is my betrothed Manuelita, who offers herself as your partner. I will myself dance after having applauded your performance."

Aunt Consolacion growled hideously at her victim being torn from her; but as the lady of the house smiled at the idea, at the same time approvingly stroking her moustache with her fan, there was nothing left but to obey; and my acquaintance with pretty Manuela commenced by the performance of a slow habanera, with which my Gibraltar experience had fortunately made me *au fait*.

An orchestra was improvised by the whole assembly singing together in chorus, and clapping their hands to mark the measure; while Doña Costanza, taking some castinets from her pocket, worked them with much vigor and effect. My partner—the heiress of the gato de oro establishment—was in possession of a stock of prettiness from which she might have spared sufficient to set up half a dozen ordinary girls in good looks, and still have remained remarkable. Beauty is not to be described, any more than it is to be photographed, with any hope of conveying an idea of its character. Even to a musician the idea of melody can only be conveyed by music's special caligraphy; no word-painting will suffice; and until some corresponding hieroglyphics are invented describing the different ranges of loveliness, their perfect delineation must remain hopeless.

Our *pas de deux* concluded amidst general applause, and we sat for some time in confidential chat; Don Ramon protecting us from aunt Consolacion's onslaughts by skillful skirmishing in front of our window recess, while he kept on repeating,

"Bueno, bueno, Don Edoardo; talk to the child—make her do as you tell her, Caramba! but we shall have a fine portrait."

The poor little girl quite made "a clean breast" of her love-affair. "Felipe was so handsome," she said; the sun might envy his beauty, and the angels his love for her. Everything had gone on so well, her mother placing no obstacles in the way, till Don Ramon, with all his money, appeared as a suitor. And now that *he* was going away without her even seeing him, her only hope was with the blessed saints, her only comfort in prayer. She knew, to be sure, that she could, by doing as Aña and Pepita advised, marry Felipe; but nothing, no, nothing—would ever make her consent. She had not the courage to disobey her mother; besides, she of course was never allowed to go out alone. Her prattle and pretty face won my heart in ten minutes, and I promised—if they would be any comfort—to do pictures all day long, both of Felipe (lucky dog!) and of herself, at the same time hinting that perhaps we might manage an interview for them at the fonda when she came there for her sitting. Our conversation was interrupted by the proffered hospitality of glasses of water, and frothy looking sweetmeats to dissolve in them. More dancing then came off; some songs and gossip, with sneers from the traveled aunt at the old-fashioned ways of her dear relations, and much innocent laughter from all the girls. Then "good nights" were interchanged, Doña Constanza agreeing that Manuela, under proper escort, should be marched down to my "studio" in the morning, if, according to the reservation of the bull-fight placards, "el tiempo no lo impede."

CHAPTER III.

To "see the sun shine every day" is just a little bit monotonous, unless you are a photographer, and wish to count on its assistance. The morning after the tertulia, its brilliance was "turned on" to the fullest extent, and was indeed welcome; for in the patio the glare was sufficiently subdued to be exactly the medium required for taking good portraits.

Our fonda was in a perfect state of ferment; the two daughters of the hotel, nervously excited, were pushing poor Felipe about, and fitting him into all manner of hiding-places, whence he could tumble out at the proper moment and make love, if he escaped suffocation in his place of concealment. Don Gallardo, their father, had removed his table and stock of papers to a window looking into the court-yard, whence he commanded the whole scene, and gave vent to his feelings by covering quires of sand-paper with imaginary bills; as if, instead of my being the sole occupant of his guest-chambers, the whole army of strangers had been handed over to him to be "taken in." The poodle was washed and combed for the occasion.

I had settled that Manuela should be depicted looking down from a window in the pretty attitude—half lazy, half sentimental—peculiar to Spanish women as they look on the outside world, and had remarked one without bars at no great height above the ground. A vine and large gourd leaves were trailing round this window, and the whole promised well for posing purposes.

Soon appeared Manuela, chaperoned by an old nurse holding an immense fan, and attended by Don Ramon looking amply gorgeous. He had on a bran new cloak; behind one large ear was stuck a rose, behind the other a cigarette; and his look of self-sufficiency betrayed him the hero of the situation and proposed subject for a picture representing the choicest of Andalucia's sons. I was informed that Doña Costanza much regretted being unable to attend, as differences of opinion and position in life prevented her from associating with the hotel family. The "tia" Consolacion might have taken her place; but as she would have insisted on so many pictures of her Paris bonnet (and perhaps her two daughters) being taken, besides having a general tendency to irascibility, if not treated with overwhelming respect, it had been considered safer to keep her at the guanteria in ignorance of the excitement going on.

Our pretty little visitor was naturally at once pounced upon by Aña and Pepita, kissed, mysteriously whispered to, and complimented. All three girls were good specimens of Spanish beauty; but in grace and general effect there was as much difference between the sisters and their friend as between folds of drapery settled by a housemaid and those arranged by the hands of an artist.

The nurse, a jolly fat old soul, was made perfectly happy with cakes and a cup of chocolate; and being allowed to lead the poodle about by a string, they both of them soon subsided to eat and doze together in a distant corner. The ill-favored little *amasi de leche* was left in my hands to tackle and pose in various attitudes, for his own satisfaction, the benefit of art and the gaining of time. After being "done" full face, profile, with his hat on and off, sitting down, and standing on his little thin legs, he called for a guitar, and placing himself beneath the window, of which the lattice was still closed—hiding, I suspect, a scene that would have startled him—he struck another attitude, and promised to show off the arts with which, he said, an Andaluz lover captivates his mistress.

After singing a rather pretty serenade, with much amorous ogling at the closed window, he then, by way of further carrying out the idea, shouted for the latticed shutter to be opened, that Manuela might join him in a duet expressive of mutual passion.

A soft, trembling little voice responded to the first verse—which he himself sang—and took up the air. There was a refrain to each couplet ending with "Me muero d'Amor por ti," (I am dying for love of thee,) and he nodded approvingly while playing the guitar accompaniment, as the voice overhead repeated the words in tones almost inaudible from the emotion he considered only proper under the circumstances, and due to his powers of fascination. Dreading, however, hysterics and a scene, I now clamored loudly for my portraits; and Manuela came forward and leant from the window, so pale but so pretty, with such a brilliant lustre in her large brown eyes, that I wished I were a painter instead of a humble photographer, but more particularly did I wish I were Don Felipe.

Pepita, then came and took her away and closed the shutter, previously making a small speech to the effect that she and her querida amiga (dear friend) could on no account suffer further interruptions, as they were about to devote themselves to finding out their fortunes on the cards; a well-thumbed pack of which she exhibited by way of evidence.

Some suspicious people are apt to anticipate "mischief" when women account too circumstantially for the use of their time, considering evidence essential to being believed. However, remembering the vow to aid and abet, I requested Don Ramon's valuable assistance in arranging a group of Guardias Civiles, whom their lieutenant had paraded at the hotel to be photographed, and who were waiting orders outside. And here let me chronicle a circumstance which impressed me with a wondering admiration for the warriors of Spain. Knowing the constant need our British soldier feels for refreshment—usually alcoholic—I had consulted Felipe the fortunate in what form his men would prefer its being administered while kept waiting our convenience; and I have never to this day quite got over the consternation with which I received his request—after he had consulted the men—that a small supply of sponge-cakes and jam-puffs should be ordered for their solace!

Keeping Ramon always in sight, reconciling the poodle to being kissed by an old woman who took snuff, and avoiding all allusions to the time Destiny took in revealing itself to the friends, became a little tiresome, and I was not sorry when at length the window opened and Pepita appeared at it, evidently primed for another speech. Trusting she was about to announce Manuela's readiness to go home, I was preparing, in military parlance, to "warn the escort" when the expression of her face suddenly struck us all with the same idea—namely, that she had something startling to announce.

Don Ramon, thinking that at the least she must have perceived stains from some of my chemicals on his new cloak, examined himself all over; but finding nothing to justify his fears, prepared to listen with equanimity to any other form of disaster. The scene was rather theatrical, and our impromptu grouping would have rejoiced the heart of a stage-manager.

The Guardias Civiles, in their quaint uniform of cocked-hats, blue coats with red facings, yellow belts, and black gaiters, fitly represented the chorus as they stood together beneath the Moorish arches surrounding the patio. Pepita, with mantilla and fan as the vine-draped window, looked pretty and effective; while the three other principal personages—Ramon, the nurse, and I—advanced "to the front," and listened to her recital with correct stage precision. She spoke to this effect, with more approach to strong-mindedness than I ever saw in a young Spanish woman or ever credited one of them with possessing:

"Listen to me, señores,—and do you particularly give ear, Señor Don Ramon de Talles da Gama, and when you go home to your house in the Calle Santa Marta do you reflect upon what I am about to tell you. The cards have spoken without much shuffling, and do you know what they said? Why, they told Manuelita, that if she wished to be happy she must marry a man nearer des varos (two yards) "in height than one! They could not possibly mean the chico there, es claro!" pointing out the discomfited little swell. "Well, we were discussing this matter, when who should enter the room but the Teniente Felipe, the officer of those brave fellows; and as he came nearer to the description given by Destiny than any man in Tarifa, and is well known to have always loved my darling, I left them talking boca con boca, mouth to mouth; and, calling our servant Lola, made her do the same for self for going out. And at this moment do you guess who hither she goes? No! You don't! She is taking Manuela down to the house of the corregidor to claim his protection, as, laudate Dios, every Andaluza has legal rights to do, and to tell him she will wed no one but Felipe. As it happens, he is just twenty-two, and she twenty—what a coincidence!—exactly the ages when people can legally marry whomsoever they choose! So let the Señora Costanza make her acts de la negativa. O, we are well up in our law, señores—no fear! Three months now at the most, even should the guanteria hold out, can elapse; and if during that time our Manuelita's home is made unbearable to the darling, is there not the Fonda del Cid, where L. Pepita Castilla, daughter of the house, declare she shall come and live, without charge of a peseta? This serves unnatural old mothers right who choose to be like sharks, and pelicans, and ostriches and serpents—si, señor, serpents; and who want dwarfs for sons-in-law—si, si, si, señor mio. And when you see the pretty thing again, she will, God willing, be the Señora Doña Manuela Peligri, and perhaps maylet you be godfather to her first infante. Adios all; and to you, Don Ramon, salud y pesetas (health and wealth.) Bastante!" And, with a triumphant wave of her fan, Pepita slammed the window to with a will, leaving us to reflect on the information she had volunteered and its bearings on our own interests.

The old woman, with many "Jesus Marias!" and "Santo Padres!" released the poodle, and howled hideously; Don Ramon, the deserted, swore and picked his teeth; while the pen of our host scratched as furiously over the sand-paper as though he were making calculations of Felipe's income and the lovers' chance of happiness thereupon. The soldier chorus broke out into shouts of "Bueno!" while I lit a cigar and prepared to pack up my paraphernalia.

It was time to be away from Tarifa; not only was my leave from Gibraltar up, but I anticipated the assembling of a jury of matrons, presided over by the Paris bonnet, resulting in some terrible vengeance on the heretic who had ventured—unknowing holy water—to play the part of *deus ex machina*, and help to mar the matches planned by Tarifeñan mammas.

So I left the Fonda Del Cid amid many good wishes and affectionate leave-takings, Pepita and Aña promising to write me the denouement of the love affair, which, of course, they never did.

I had been several months on "the Rock," when the following letter reached me:

To Don Edoardo:

MUY QUERIDO AMIGO: Do not think we have sinned from ingratitude in appearing to neglect one for whom we entertain feelings of affection that no length of time will ever efface. But we have been so busy, and our enemies so hard upon us. Congratulate us, dear Señor, for we are married, and at last forgiven by Doña Costanza; our parents' confessors, being cousins, brought this about. Our home is to be at Archidona, not far from Granada; to go about with a regiment would be greater expense than we could afford. We are such poor young people, according to the ideas of your rich country; but ah, how happy we are going to be! You who travel over the world, leaving your own home, may some day come within reach of ours, which will be yours also. If the day should ever arrive that you pass through our town, ask for us, Don Edoardo; and if we are dead, ask for our children; for your name will always be as welcome as music, and as well known to our descendants as to ourselves. Farewell, kind friend; believe in the love of your constant servants,

MANUELA AND FELIPE.

I sent them copies of all the Tarifa pictures, including the various views of Don Ramon, in souvenir of the romance of their youth; together with the expression of good wishes, as sincere as any to which I have ever given utterance.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

MODERN SPANIARDS.—Not only in religion and form of government has the Spaniard changed, but in habit, bearing and dress the revolution is very remarkable, at least among the middle and upper classes. The extreme punctiliousness of manner which used to distinguish the Spaniards with whom I became acquainted six years ago, has now almost disappeared, and the haughty but poor don who used to fast for a week in order that he might appear in fine cloth garments and cloak, and tall silk hat, has now given way to the more sensible gentleman who condescends to dress according to his means, and appears in colored garments of cheaper material, and a round hat. The formal politeness which years ago at Seville introduced a Spanish gentleman to offer me his breakfast, because, being seated near me at the table in the hotel, he was served with that meal before I was, has become a thing of the past, and the traveler now meets with much the same sort of treatment that he does in any other country. Though the gradual disappearance from among the "cosas de España" of such peculiarities in Spanish manners and customs is in some things a gain, in others it is much to be regretted. That most becoming of all national costumes, the black dress and mantilla of the Spanish ladies, and fan managed with matchless skill, is now rapidly disappearing, even in Andalusia, and French costumes and bonnets have done much to detract from that grace of form and dress which, rather than beauty, used to distinguish the Spanish women. Fortunately, the lower class still retain in a great measure their gay and picturesque costume, and the gentleman is as often strummed, and the dagger as often used, as in the days before the overthrow of the Bourbons.—*A Cruise in Greek Waters, &c. By Capt. Townshend.*

THE FORCE OF MIND.—Yet, if the war of France and Prussia has demonstrated anything, it has demonstrated that no force on earth is master of things but mind. The pointing of a gun tells more than its weight of metal. A thinking General is worth seventy fighting Generals. Already there has arisen a legend of MOLTKE—descendant of WODEN, armed with cap of darkness, shoes of swiftness and irresistible hammer—type of the heroic strength and prowess of intellect. Matter has been busy heaving itself up, hoping to conquer by its stupid bulk, but it has only served to form a point of ascent, or airy platform, for mind to leap from and soar. In a higher sense, however, is mind supreme than in its application to machinery, the machinery of discipline, transport, commissariat, burning of villages, organization of robbery, shooting down of non-combatants, and such like. All this mind in relation to machinery, for good or for bad, is subordinate to mind in relation to ideas. History is nothing but logic. Not an invading army, but an unsound syllogism, will bring a nation to its knees. The impassive, and sometimes it is to be feared, ironical, Time-spirit sits with face of a sphinx, proposing logical riddles to the nations, supplying premises, and waiting to see who will have courage to draw legitimate conclusions, suggesting problems to the children of men, giving to those who can answer her questions the most splendid rewards, and ever herself working out with the sureness of the stars the problems of her superb dialectic. If we can lay hold of the logic of history, the events of our own time ought to be as intelligible as those of the past, with which they are inseparably linked; and even something of the future ought to be deducible when, having ascertained by observation a major premise, we supply, by prudent conjecture or prophetic gift, a minor.—"*France and Prussia*," in *the Contemporary Review.*

THE KUTB MINAR, NEAR DELHI.—This is a magnificent column about ten miles from Delhi, about 250 feet high, of red sandstone, tapering from the base to the summit, and grooved alternately in sylinders and solid angles. It is beautifully carved and ornamented, and its height is broken by very graceful galleries projecting from it. When I stood under it and looked up at it, I thought its effect exceedingly grand, but from a distance, where the details cannot be seen, it looks too much like a gigantic factory chimney. The neighborhood of the Kutb is also full of interest. Close to it is a large Jaina temple or palace, forming a cloister, with straight pillars elaborately carved in flowers, fantastic devices and small images, the last carefully mutilated or knocked off. Contiguous to this temple are remains of purely Mohammedan architecture, on a very grand scale, with fine Gothic arches, only terminating in a cusp instead of a point. There is also the commencement of another Kutb. Altogether, it seems as if the Mohammedans had appropriated the Jaina building, turned it into the beginning of a mosque, completed it in their own way, and had intended to add two enormous minars, or pillars of victory, one of which is this crumbling fragment, the other the existing Kutb. The inscription on it attributes it to SHEMS-ED-DIN, (sun of religion,) the powerful slave king, and first contemporary of GHENGHIS KHAN, (A. D. 1220,) son-in-law and successor to KUTB-ED-DIN, (pole star of religion;) but the mosque, I believe, is a little older, as it seems from an inscription to date from the time of SHAHAB-U-DIN-GHORI, (1200,) who immediately preceded the slave dynasty. The Kutb and its accessories form the grandest of Delhi sights.—*Memoir of Bishop Cotton.*

HAGGLING IN THE HIGHLANDS.—It is odd to notice the style in which the country-folk coming into Stornoway go about their purchases. For instance, a man comes into town to buy a bonnet, (a Scotch cap.) He goes first to the draper's, and, after lounging about in the shop, looking round, and perhaps offering an occasional remark on the weather and other general subjects, as if he had no intention of making a purchase, (for the people consider the space outside the counter to be public property,) he at last approaches the business that brought him. He tries on a variety of bonnets, asks the prices, and takes particular note of the bonnets that suit him. He then leaves the shop and proceeds to another draper's, where he goes through the same process, and, having gone round the town in this way, returns to the place where he thinks he will make the best bargain. After a great deal of haggling to bring down the prices, he perhaps makes the purchase, but if not satisfied he will go away, to return some other day and see if he cannot get the article for a penny or a halfpenny less. This style of business is not confined to the Lews. A gentleman connected with the Perth and Inverness Railway told me that when that line was first opened some of the natives, wholly unaccustomed to fixed prices, endeavored to deal with the ticket clerk as they would with a shop-keeper. The following was one of the dialogues that ensued: Countryman—"What is the price to Kingussie?" Ticket-clerk—"Two and eightpence." "Two and eightpence! Hoch, never! I'll give you two shillings." "There is no reduction. The fare is two and eight." "Make it two and tuppence, and it's a bargain." "I tell you the fare is two and eightpence." "It's only a matter of thirty mile." "It doesn't matter what it is. That is the fare." "Well, I'll give you two and threepence." "It won't do for me," and fourpence then." "No, nor two and fourpence. At two and sixpence he made a dead stand, and finding the clerk inexorable, went away and waited till the next train, when he came back with his offer of two and sixpence, in hopes of finding the clerk more accommodating.—*Macrae's Home and Abroad.*

THE GREAT CANON OF THE YELLOWSTONE.—The Great Falls are at the head of one of the most remarkable cañons in the world—a gorge through volcanic rocks fifty miles long, and varying from 1,000 to nearly 5,000 feet in depth. In its descent through this wonderful chasm, the river falls almost 2,000 feet. At one point, where the passage has been worn through a mountain range, our hunters assured us it was more than a vertical mile in depth, and the river, broken into rapids and cascades, appeared no wider than a ribbon. The brain reels as we gaze into this profound and solemn solitude. We shrink from the dizzy verge appalled, glad to feel the solid earth under our feet, and venture no more, except with forms extended, and faces barely protruding over the edge of the precipice. The stillness is horrible. Down, down, down, we see the river attenuated to a thread, tossing its miniature waves, and dashing, with puny strength, the massive walls which imprison it. All access to its margin is denied, and the dark gray rocks hold it in dismal shadow. Even the voice of its waters in their convulsive agony cannot be heard. Uncheered by plant or shrub, obstructed with massive boulders and by jutting points, it rushes madly on its solitary course, deeper and deeper into the bowels of the rocky firmament. The solemn grandeur of the scene surpasses description. It must be seen to be felt. The sense of danger with which it impresses you is harrowing in the extreme. You feel the absence of sound, the oppression of absolute silence. If you could only hear that gurgling river, if you could see a living tree in the depth beneath you, if a bird would fly past, if the wind would move any object in the awful chasm, to break for a moment the solemn silence that reigns there, it would relieve that tension of the nerves which the scene has excited, and you would rise from your prostrate condition and thank God that he had permitted you to gaze, unharmed, upon this majestic display of natural architecture. As it is, sympathizing in spirit with the deep gloom of the scene, you crawl from the dreadful verge, scared lest the firm rock give way beneath, and precipitate you into the horrid gulf.—*By N. P. Langford, in Scribner's for May.*

LIFE IN EAST PRUSSIA.—I will now give a few particulars about the inhabitants of the Schloss. The Count is very seldom here: the Countess is the reigning sovereign. She is, I think, the most beautiful woman I ever saw of North German type, fair hair, slightly marked cheek bones, delicate, sharp-cut features, bright blue eyes, and a complexion which I thought till now, only existed in three-volume novels. Accomplished, fascinating, and well acquainted with Court life, she prefers this retirement, where she reigns like a Queen, and is a mother to her people. Although the life is much more simple than that of an English lady of equal rank, yet she is the high-born lady every inch. Everybody kisses her hand; her children also, who then present their foreheads to be kissed. When a couple are married on the estate, the bride comes to her for her marriage dress, hymn-book, and marriage present. The old-established rights of a peasant on his lord for relief or support assume, at times, considerable dimensions among the lazy, half-civilized population. I do not think the Countess would brook much independence of thought among her people, so accustomed is she to care for them, body and soul; and, in all matters, she is an aristocrat to the back-bone; but then, think of her being able to work a carpet with the shields of ninety-six families who have married into the family, not one of which lacks its one sixteen quarterings! In contemplation of that fact, and of our own frailties, let us be lenient. She is kindness and affability itself to her dependents. Pleasant it is to hear her greet the passer-by with, "Good evening, my son!" "Good evening, my daughter!" or to hear her tell her postilion to "drive faster, my dear son!" All her servants, however old, are her "children;" or, "my good old Schmidt;" or, "my dear old daughter." In fact, we are here not yet well out of the middle ages; and I believe, there is a lurking feeling among the nobility of this province that their dependents belong to them in a manner not very different to that in which the serfs were bound to their lords. I have even heard the sentiment boldly outspoken, "well, after all, our people are serfs in a way."

The system has undeniably its picturesque side, and brings a feeling of attachment and obligation to the people on the part of their lords which is of real good; but that it is wofully and painfully out of place in the nineteenth century is a question on which two opinions could only exist in East Prussia.

The children are lively and intelligent, with considerable promise of beauty; for the rest, much like other little mortals of their age. They lisp French very prettily, and are beginning English, English, indeed, is the family private language, and is spoken quite fluently by all the grown-up members. Boys and girls are taught the "elements of a sound education" by a tutor—of course, a theological student, who will disappear as soon as he has finished his final examination for orders, to be replaced by another. The middle class is wholly wanting. Society there can be said to be none; for the inhabitants of the land consist of a few scattered noble proprietors, a few farmers, and then the peasants. For "gentry," there is no word even; and I spent an hour lately in a vain attempt to make the matter clear.

I find that the people are half Poles—which means lazy, dirty and drunkards. "If they can beg, they will not work," is the character I hear of them. And, truly, that explains a great deal. No wonder they are miserable and degraded. I can answer for their dirt. They are generally clothed in four or five layers of greasy, dark garments, which, one can see, have grown to the wearer like his skin. Their skins are of the color and consistency of leather; their heads, when seen, past describing. In the Winter they are seldom sober, being employed

easter the shock was felt. Furniture in houses was thrown over, and people shaken and considerably alarmed. Two distinct shocks were experienced in the neighborhood of Kendal; the first at about 6:30, the second at about 11½. The first was not violent, and it does not appear to have been generally noticed, but the second was everywhere felt, and created great alarm. It lasted about ten or twelve seconds, and was felt at a distance of sixteen miles from Kendal, on the borders of Yorkshire. It appears to have taken a south-westerly direction. Several witnesses state that at the time of the occurrence they observed an unusual swell in the waters of Windermere Lake. During the evening the atmosphere was very calm and foggy, like that preceding a thunder-storm. At Preston the shock was very keenly felt, and it created very much confusion and alarm. In our correspondence columns will be found several other letters descriptive of the unusual phenomenon.—*Nature.*

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in with relation to the origin of newspapers, now exercising in all parts of the civilized world so mighty a moral influence over the minds of men. The general conclusion arrived at is, that it may be traced to the time, some five or six centuries before the Christian era, when the Roman Empire was in all its glory. It was then the custom to send from Rome accounts of the progress of the Imperial arms to the Generals in command in all parts of the provinces. The information contained in these journals, which were called the *Acta Diurna*, was communicated by the Generals to the officers under their command. These latter, in turn, imparted to others the information so received; and in this way the whole of the army became acquainted with any brilliant victory which had been achieved, or any other important occurrence which had taken place. It is right, however, to mention, that these journals or communications from Rome to the provinces were not transmitted on specific days; they were transmitted only when important events took place, with which it was desirable that the army should be made acquainted. These publications were licensed by the Government, but they ceased in the year 41, before Christ.

From before the Christian era till the time when the Venetian Republic was in its greatest glory, we hear of no medium of intelligence at all resembling our present newspapers existing in any part of Europe until 1536, when publications somewhat resembling our earlier newspapers made their appearance. The *Notizie Scritte*, published monthly in Venice, is said to have been the first of the Italian newspapers, and was published, not in print, but in manuscript. *Gazettes*, or newspapers, soon after became more common; and any person was at liberty to read them who chose to pay a small coin, called a *gazetta*, for that permission. Italy, therefore, and Venice, the capital of Lombardy in Italy, have the right to claim the honor of having been the first to introduce to the European public the newspaper press, each journal being called *Gazette*, after the name of the coin. The Government, becoming afraid that if these gazettes were printed the copies might be multiplied to an extent which would be inconvenient, prohibited the printing of them for many years, and rendered it obligatory on the publishers to issue their journals in manuscript.

Much curiosity has been felt to learn the date of the first English newspaper, and the circumstances under which it made its appearance. This is natural, when we contemplate the mighty—we had almost said omnipotent—moral influence which the journalism of the present day exercises on the minds of mankind. But the origin of what may be called the English newspaper, as the phrase is understood, is shrouded in a mystery, which none of the many efforts made with that view have yet been able to explain. There can be no doubt that the first printed intelligence of importance transmitted by Government to various parts of the country, in a form somewhat resembling the newspapers of half a century afterward, was sent by Lord Burleigh, then Prime Minister of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1588. The intelligence related to the fact of the Spanish Armada having made a descent on the English coast. The only copies now known to exist of these journals, conveying intelligence from time to time without any fixed days for publication, are to be found in the collection of Dr. Birch in the British Museum.

We have been unable to find any trace of what may be called a regular newspaper prior to 1622—the year in which the thirty years' war broke out. Prior to this time the newspapers were published irregularly—some of them at intervals of several months. The name of the earliest of the journals of that time was the *Certaine News of the Present Week*. It was, as we have said, the first weekly journal. The proprietor was a well-known man in the newspaper world. Afterward, there came a crowd of journals, all of them of small dimensions, and most of them published weekly.

Various expedients were resorted to at this period by the proprietors of newspapers to bring their journals into notice. Not the least curious was that adopted by the proprietor of the *Flying Post*. This gentleman announced: "That if any gentleman has a mind to oblige his country friend or correspondent with his account of public affairs, he may have it for twopence, of J. Salisbury, at the Rising Sun in Cornhill, on a sheet of fine paper, half of which being blank, he may there write his own private business, or the material news of the day."

But odd as this appears to us of the present day, it must seem stranger still that there should have been proprietors of newspapers who, whenever there was a dearth of intelligence, transferred one or more chapters of the Bible to "fill up" the vacant space. Only fancy the *Times* giving from time to time one or more chapters of the Bible to "fill up" its columns, consequent on the want of intelligence of interest!

For at least half a century after the establishment of newspapers, none of them, so far as we have been able to ascertain, introduced advertisements. The earliest instance in which general advertisements were inserted, which we have met with, was in the year 1652, under the date of Nov. 25. The paper in which these advertisements—fifteen in number—appeared, bore the title of the *Commonwealth Mercury*. It consisted of eight pages, and with the exception of the space allotted to the advertisements, was exclusively devoted to an account of the preparations then making for the funeral of Oliver Cromwell. It is worthy of observation, that among the first of the advertisements in the newspapers of more than 200 years ago, we have found one or two written in essentially the same style, and possessing the same characteristics, as the empirical advertisements of the present day.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Kerry Peasants.—The Kerry cottars and fishermen are an interesting study, and they are best studied on Sunday. The Catholic chapel and its vicinity on that day present a curious scene. The people assemble on the high road and in the neighboring fields. The donkeys and ponies are taken out of the carts and tethered to the bushes. Through the birch-trees that bend over the stream one sees young women, who have walked without shoes eight or ten or twelve miles, washing their feet in the clear water. (They don't wear shoes in rainy Ireland, on the principle that it is dryer to wet their feet only than their feet plus shoes and stockings.) Men and women and children are sitting about everywhere, a profusion of bright reds blazing through the green. Within the unfinished and unfurnished chapel the service is conducted in the most primitive fashion. The hum of voices comes in with the Autumn sunshine, until the host is raised, when, for a few seconds, there is deep stillness, both within and without. Then the busy Irish tongue is unloosed again, and comparatively little attention is paid to the sermon by the audience, who enter and quit the building during the whole service in the most unceremonious way. Before finally dismissing the congregation the priest takes occasion to admonish those of them who are in arrear, or otherwise amenable to discipline, (in a very homely style, and with an even racier flavor of the brogue than seasoned his sermon,) "If Jerry Sullivan don't pay the rint for his bate, his sate will be ——." But I forget what, in that event, was to happen to Jerry's sitting. The graver censures of the Church are delivered in language which reminds a Scotch hearer of John Knox's description of the Catholic 'cursing' before the Reformation: "Ane has tynt a spurtle. There is ane flail stolen from them beyond the burn. The goodwife on the other side of the burn has tynt ane horn spoon. God's malison and mine I give to them that knows of this geere, and restores it not." The marriages are celebrated immediately after the service is concluded; but the marriage which we hoped to witness had to be postponed till later, in consequence of a dispute about the fees. The bridegroom considered that a five-pound note was liberal remuneration; whereas the priest insisted that the usual honorarium of £6 6s. should be forthcoming before the ceremony proceeded. There was a dead-lock. The "boys" who were waiting for the sport became unruly, and very nearly assaulted their spiritual guide. A great clamour arose—that Irish clamour which is partly a cry of anger, partly a cry of entreaty—"Arrah!" "Wirra!" "Ah! ah!" "Shure, your riverence!" "His riverence is joking!" The priest had to arm himself with a heavy whip to keep his turbulent flock in order; but the matter, we understood, was ultimately compromised by the bride's father, who undertook to pay the odd shillings. Then the congregation leave the chapel—gathering into groups as at a fair—eating, drinking, buying, selling, winding up with a dance on the green. If you are looking on, some pretty, swift-footed Kerry girl will insist on your dancing with her—it is the custom of the country—and you (though a member of the Sabbath Alliance) must submit with the best grace you can. Then, late in the afternoon, the inhabitants of each district leave together in a body, and the eagles in the loneliest glens are startled at dusk by the sounds of what always seemed to me in Southern Ireland a harsh and violent merriment. These poor Kerry peasants used to be terribly superstitious, and their superstitions assumed all sorts of grotesque forms. But they are getting enlightened like the rest of us, (much good may it do them!) and your boatmen or your keeper will tell you, in a tone of conscious superiority, that it is the "glin" folk alone who now believe in the supernatural.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

Archie Hutchington on Marriages.—"Laws-a-massy, soul sakes! when I was young, 'twas different then. Why, when folks was a-going to get married, they took time, and meditated upon it, and kinder studied each other out, and reflected and considered; and when they did get married, they was married for sartain, and very much married—married from top to toe; and they expected to stay married; there wasn't no talk of your divorces then; they knew beforehand that they was to 'hev and to hold' till grim death, and they mostly usually did. But now a young fellow sees a pretty gal, and asks her to marry him, just as he'd ask her to take a walk; and she's all ready—'yes, Sir, and thank yer, too,'—and they go and get married, with no more realizing sense of their responsibility than Cock Robin has when he twitters and chirps to Jenny Robin. Well, pretty soon they go at it—she finds she don't like tobacco-smoke, and he don't like a wife that can't do a thing but frizzle her hair; and so on it goes from bad to worse, until at last they sue for a divorce. And they'll get it, too! And all for what? Why, for uncomfortability of temper! Oh, laws-a-massy, soul sakes! now, did you ever?—'uncomfortability of temper!' Oh, Lordy!"

"Incompatibility of temper, Mr. Hutchington," I suggested.

"Yes, I know it; I saidso; uncomfortability of temper—them's the words that does it. Well, is not there allers uncomfortability of temper in every family, and allers has been, and allers will be? Only in the good old times they used to screw it down and keep it under; and so, you see, they managed to get along without none of yer divorces.

"Don't yer suppose, Sir, that there was uncomfortability of temper enough in Noah's ark, with all them odds and ends of creation, creeters that wasn't noways agreeable to one another's feelings all messed in together there?—dogs and cats, sheep and wolves, foxes and geese, chickens and weasels (and skunks, I'll bet)—and mighty small stable-room accommodations, I tell you! How was it 'bout uncomfortability of temper, there, do you 'spose? Why, don't you see they hed to 'commodate all of um; jest luff and bear away, as the sailors say; the lion, I s'pose he roared kinder soft like, so as not to skear the turkle-doves; and the hyenay, she did not laugh out as loud as she wanted to, I dare say; the big bear, he kinder shut up growling; and the kang'roo took care not to leap on other folkses toes; the horse was keerful not to kick up his heels; and if the dog felt as mad as fire, he didn't bite nobody. That was the way they done it, no doubt on't; stands to reason they did; 'cause, don't you see, Sir, if they hed all on um given way to their uncomfortability of temper, and each on um acted out their own unregenerate natur, why, in course, they'd hev stove the bottom out of that thundering old tub of his in less than no time, and she'd a' foundered, and they'd all gone to the bottom, and there wouldn't hev been no call for any more wedding-rings, that's sartin; and where you and I would be now, it's a mighty hard thing to say.

"But, as I was saying, they didn't; they behaved beautiful! I don't see how it was—'cause it couldn't hev been Noah's doings—for, between you and I, I guess he wasn't much; an onsteady, drinking man he allers was, you know; wasn't he, Sir? and not used to navigating, by no means. But I will say for't, he managed that cruise remarkably well, considering what his cargo was, and that his crew was half womenkind; he sartinly made a saving v'yage of it, which was a good deal, all things considered!"—*D. R. Castleton, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

Sir John Eliot in the Tower.—One prisoner now remained. 'Ringleader Eliot,' he was called by Charles—that man of swift audacities, who had visited Nutt on his pirate deck, and afterward flamed into the Bill of Rights. Would he too bend? Would he confess his fault? Would English freedom have to stand without a witness? Would the three great resolutions, passed with so much fervor, fall to the ground? The King was firm, the prisoner no less firm. Submit, confess, atone, said Charles and Charles' agent. Nothing else would serve. Submit!—the prisoner would submit so far as to request his liberty and the remission of his fine. Confess!—he had no error to confess: his words were true; his acts were just. Atone!—he had no evil to undo, no utterance to unsay. He would not promise to retire from public life. The work must still go on. His last words in the House of Commons, "Where I now leave off, I will begin again," was his unchangeable resolve. The liberties and laws of England were at stake, and whether he lived their champion or died their martyr, they should never perish in his hands. Too well he knew the royal temper and the royal purpose to deceive himself, and he prepared his mind, his dungeon and his family for the strife. Sir Allan Apsley, doubtless by command, had lodged him in the Bloody Tower; that ominous and fearful cell in which his hero Raleigh had pined for years, his poet Overbury had been done to death. This cell the prisoner furnished with some chairs and desks, some paper, pens and ink, the necessary comforts of a captive lot. The doors then closed upon him, and that constant soul was lost forever to the public sight. Closed in behind those bars, he gave up most of his days to writing and his nights to prayer. In later years—and he was yet so young!—he had become devout in word and thought; sincerely bent on walking in the ways of life. A deep sense of religious duty spurred him into patriotic ardor, and his patriotic ardor passed into the reverence which he paid to God. To him the Bloody Tower became a chapel, and the precinct of his prison was a holy place. A side door in his chamber led to Raleigh's Walk, from which he could look over Water Lane, the Wharf, the Thames. His window opened on the Green, the Lieutenant's garden, and the main approach. The room was cold and dark; and the portcullis, raised and lowered by chains, disturbed the prisoner's rest. Yet Eliot was a free man in the Bloody Tower. He kept his "freedom of the mind," not "as a stranger," since, "thank God, he had never been without it in his life." While he was strong in health he labored in his cell, as he had labored in the world. Three exercises of his pen—the first of his prison studies—still survive: *De Jure Magistatis*, an *Apology for Socrates*, and *The Monarchy of Man*—three noble exercises, instinct with the love and yearning of his heart. He wrote some letters to his friends—to one dear friend, John Hampden, more than all. His two boys, John and Richard, came to see him in the Tower—came up from Hampden's house, to which they afterward went back. John Hampden rode to town, and, by contrivance with the keepers, saw his friend in the Bloody Tower. The prisoner wrote to Luke, to Grenville and to Knightly—noble friends, who shared with Hampden and with England all the treasures of his love. His letters breathe of freedom, charity and hope. His prison was no jail to him. The cell in which he lay was near to heaven; one sky bent over all. "No day," he wrote, "has seemed too long, nor night has once been tedious; nor fears nor terrors have affrighted me. No grief, no melancholy, has oppress' me; but a continual pleasure and joy in the Almighty has still comforted me. His power, his greatness, has secured me!" What could the highest of earthly Kings effect against such a spirit?—*Her Majesty's Tower—By William Hepworth Dixon.*

The Latest From Punch.

The Saddle on the Right—Donkey.—Considering the prominent position in the Sansculotte Central Committee taken by the workman Assi, it is suggested that the best name for the present rising in Paris would be the Assi-nine movement.

Accounted for at Last.—Is it not strange that the "best man" at a wedding is not the bridegroom? This must be the reason of so many unhappy marriages.

In the Street.—*French gentleman, taking leave of English lady*—Well, Madame, adieu! As to the conduct of England toward us, I fear we shall retain—pardon me—the belief we have long had, that you are a nation of shop-keepers.

English Lady—Very well. Mistakes will always be made. We long had a belief that you were a nation of soldiers. [*Exeunt.*

"The Weed that Cheers," *&c.*—Smoking must be carried to a great excess in the Ninety-first Regiment ("Argyllshire Highlanders,") to oblige that corps to have a "Pipe-Major."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A very useful discovery has been made near Iowa City, being nothing more nor less than a mine of soap. The substance is said to be a mineral, but to have all the useful qualities of the manufactured article. In connection with a system of free public baths, a deposit of this kind would be invaluable to a community like our own for instance, in which so large a portion of the population are too far from godliness to think of being cleanly. If there were any hope of a regeneration of the "great unwashed" in this City, or cleaning out the corruption in high places, we should long for a soap mine to be developed on the Harlem Flats.

Ideas of the value of property are different with different people. Some Hillmen near Peshawer, in India, lately captured a British trooper, along with a camel, a cask and a twenty-rupie note. The trooper had the good look to be an old man and so they said, as they could make no use of him and he might prove burdensome, he could go back whence he came. The camel was an old acquaintance and they knew his value, and so him they kept. The bank note being, as they thought, a useless bit of paper, they contemptuously threw back to the trooper, while the cask was converted into a drum.

From all that we have been able to learn, reformatories and other public institutions are not the most pleasant places to live in which could be devised, and yet they may possibly be better than none. At all events, a boy fifteen years of age was lately captured in a candy-store in Toledo, Ohio, into which he had broken, as he said, for no other purpose but to be sent to the reformatory. He waited quietly until he was caught, and showed no intention of carrying off anything. While real criminals are so well provided for, it might not be a bad idea to make provision for getting employment and comfort for just such homeless wretches as young Morgan.

The school-master has been abroad for many years, but he is still regarded as an intruder in some regions, the natural enemy of the rising generation. Nowhere has his assumption of authority been restricted with greater spirit than in the South of this country. The fiery spirit which animates the sons of chivalrous fathers in that section can hardly tolerate spelling-books at all, but the arrogance which would restrain their impetuosity within the limits of good behavior they will not put up with. A teacher at Mount Pleasant, Va., doubtless not fully appreciating the peculiarities of the people, lately presumed to reprimand a boy named Sturgeon. This insult no real Southern youth would brook, and this furious Sturgeon waylaid the teacher on his way home and dealt him a blow on the back of the head with a club, which instantly killed him.

The ways which have been devised for gaining a livelihood are multifarious, and are so many proofs of the ingenuity and varied capacities of the human mind. Those who get the greatest amount of living with the smallest amount of labor are regarded as the "smartest" and most successful. New branches of industry are constantly springing up, and one of the latest is now in full operation in London. The process consists of surreptitiously smearing the garments of ladies or gentlemen with some villainous stuff, and then politely pointing it out and assisting to clean it off. Of course the victim of the trick will produce a shilling and pay for the friendly assistance, and the operator, like the workmen in a barber-shop, will wait patiently for the "next." This occupation is remunerative but uncertain. There is no chance of monopolising it by a patent right, and as bungling practitioners take it up, it is very likely to be found out and suppressed by those impatient people who are not willing to let the poor live by honest labor.

It is undoubtedly a great thing to be a famous General, and still greater to be President of the United States, and haply one who has attained both honors may be soundly abused during his life-time, rewarded with fulsome eulogy when he is dead and gone, and have a monument raised to his memory, provided his friends set about it within a month after his funeral, but it is scarcely possible in this age and country that a great man's memory should survive half a year. Time was when Wm. H. Harrison was the hero of this country, and was nominated for President because he was the popular idol. "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," was a stirring battle-cry in the political campaign of '40, and now a movement which has long been on foot to raise a monument to the old hero at his ancient home in North Bend, Ohio, has failed from the impossibility of raising the necessary funds.

There is a large class of persons in this country who claim that the Indians cannot be civilized. If the readiness with which they take to drinking, gambling, and other vices which are characteristic of civilized life is not sufficient to refute this statement, the red man loses no opportunity to furnish additional evidence on the subject. In former times, when people whom they disliked intruded upon their hunting grounds, they had an ugly way of shooting him on sight. Now the Indians in Montana have made a great improvement upon this custom, and one which shows that civilization is dawning upon them. They now raise toll-gates at the entrance to the grounds and charge a goodly sum for the privilege of entering or crossing them. It works more profitably than the shooting.

It is a bad pass when German theologians take to stealing, for besides being a bad example to the rest of the world, it will furnish a handle to those who have little faith in the efficacy of German theology. Not long since many books were missed from the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, and one Aloys Pichler, a German theologian, was suspected of filching from the stores of literature therein accumulated. An attendant of the library very politely assisted the venerable scholar on with his overcoat one day, and took occasion to pass his hand over his back, where a concealed volume was distinctly felt. An official visit was afterward paid to the studious retreat of Herr Pichler, and there 7,000 volumes were discovered, all of which had been stolen from the library. This erudite but light-fingered Teuton is said to stand very high in the world of learning, and his selection of books indicated very sound taste and judgment. A man of his attainments ought certainly to establish a little more accurately in his mind the difference between *meum* and *tuum.*

There is a nice old couple living in West Windsor, Vt., who deserve at least the "immortality of near a week," for their pleasant peculiarities. The old gentleman, whose name is Samuel Hall, is eighty-nine years of age, and his wife is eighty-five. For sixty-two years they have "toddled down the hill thegither," and the man has been away from home only once in all his life, and that was to serve his country in the war of 1812. Samuel has been hale all his life, never having known a sick day. He is, furthermore, the veritable old man who has never been on a railroad-car or seen a steam-boat. Many are the trials he has avoided.

Iambic verses, ever since they were invented by Archilochus, have been supposed to possess a remarkable power of annoying and tormenting people. Many people have certainly been annoyed by having them thrust upon their attention by the authors, or admirers, when they couldn't escape hearing or reading them; but their chief virtue is supposed to consist of an immense capacity for conveying satire. The daughters of Lycambes, who were lampooned by Archilochus in the original iambics, had no resource but to drown themselves, and now a man in England, spurred on by the same tormenting combination of accented and unaccented syllables, has committed murder. He was a shepherd named Morris, who was employed by a farmer at Riby. The servants taking a dislike to him, one of them who had the fatal gift of poesy wrote some verses about him, beginning "There was an old shepherd in Riby did dwell," and containing sundry allusions to his nose, which was large and not of the Grecian cut, and of his hair, which was of some hue not to the taste of the satirical bard. This was sung in the hearing of Morris, and proved too much for human endurance. He fired a shot-gun at the rustic serenaders and killed one of them, for which he was found guilty of manslaughter.

FINE ARTS.

The Spring Exhibition at the Academy of Design—Notices of Pictures in the North and South Rooms—Important Picture Sale.

The forty-sixth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened on Friday. There are 334 pictures on the walls, a large number of which are portraits, and about twenty pieces of sculpture. It is a pleasure to be able to write that this exhibition shows a great and marked advance on any previous one that we have had the opportunity of seeing. To instance this in the case of particular artists, we may call attention to the specimens by Wm. Hart, Arthur Parton, Mosler, Brevoort, J. B. Bristol, Samuel Colman, A. F. Bellows, David Johnson, James Hope, Eastman Johnson, A. H. Ritchie, Huntington and J. B. Irving, all of which show that these artists have made most decided advances in their profession. The exhibition contains, perhaps, fewer striking pictures than that of last year, but as a set-off to this all those we have had the pleasure of examining (we will except a couple of dozen in the corridor) approach very much nearer to excellence than did the majority of the paintings shown at the last Spring exhibition. It is a pleasure to us to know this and to be able to record it. The Hanging Committee appear, as a general thing, to have fulfilled their duties conscientiously and well. Of course there are a few pictures which do not deserve the prominent position that has been assigned them, and this appears to be especially the case in the North Room, where we could name at least two hanging on the line that should be banished to the highest and darkest corner in the gallery. But to speak in detail. We will enter first the

NORTH ROOM.

No. 151 is a good but rather flattering portrait of George William Curtis, by F. B. Carpenter. The attitude is easy, the expression strong and the color satisfactory. It is by no means, however, the best specimen of portraiture in the exhibition. A portrait of George A. Baker (No. 144) is also good, and No. 175, of a little girl, by the same artist, is pleasing but rather weak. Knowing what Mr. Carl Brandt can do in this line of child portraiture, we can only speak of Mr. Baker's picture as a creditable effort. Mr. Huntington has here a good portrait of J. M. Bailey, No. 130. By no means equal, however, to his really fine picture of Mr. Wm. E. Dodge in the South Room, to which we shall refer hereafter. Mr. B. F. Reinhart's strong portrait of the late Chief-Justice Robertson, of Kentucky, (No. 167,) will attract attention from its vigorous handling, fine moulding and truthful color.

"Twilight on the Western Plains," (No. 152,) by Samuel Colman, is decidedly the best work we have yet seen from Mr. Colman's studio. It is a sky picture, in which that element is treated with great power and truthfulness. Below we have a stretch of dark plain; above a rich, grand sky, athwart the brightness of which great masses of dark cloud are moving. It is a most truthful study of nature in her sadder and gloomier aspects, and is as full of feeling as it is of marked technical ability.

A "Lake Scene," by J. F. Cropsey, (No. 145,) is in this artist's very worst style. Mr. Cropsey has several styles, and this is a specimen of how badly he can paint when he sets his mind on it. The composition is crude, weak and spotty, and untruthful in every respect. No. 130, by A. T. Bricher, "Sunset and Moonrise at Mt. Desert," is a very careful study of rock and water. The latter is as liquid as Mr. W. T. Richards', and almost as skillfully painted. Mr. Chas. T. Dix has a "Coast Scene," (No. 146,) which shows good and bad painting in a marked degree. Nos. 169 and 174, by K. Van Elten, though deserving of notice, are not so good as the pictures exhibited last year by this artist. "Sunset at Sea," by M. F. H. De Haas, is, to our thinking, untruthful in color—a fault of which Mr. De Haas is frequently guilty. Mr. Kensett is represented in this room by two paintings, "Lake Conesus," (No. 157,) and "Windsor Castle," (No. 139.) The first is strong in color, but lacks atmosphere. The second represents the grand old castle, looming through a gray English morning. It is somewhat lacking in strength of tone, but may, to a certain extent, be truthful, for we well know how the gray English weather blots out all color. The sky is decidedly commonplace. Decidedly one of the most truthful studies of that unstable element, water, to be found in the exhibition, is Mr. W. T. Richards' "Sandy Beach, (No. 179.) We have a sketch of sea, the waves breaking on the low smooth sand, and a few marine birds sailing over. The liquidity of the water and the play of light on the wet sand are rendered with wonderful skill. The shadows thrown by the waves are scarcely, however, dark enough. We are glad to welcome to the exhibition a lady artist, who shows some power, and gives some certainty of progress, in Miss C. M. Clowes, a resident of Poughkeepsie. Her "Drove of Cattle" (No. 186) is an admirable study of animal life. The stern-faced old black and white cow, looking over the rail, and two or three of the other animals in the foreground, are excellent in attitude, expression and color. The foliage in the background is also well studied. There are some faults of perspective, and portions of the background are badly managed, nevertheless it is a most noticeable production, the strongest and best work we have yet seen from any of our lady artists, and gives full evidence that Miss Clowes has commenced in the right way—by the conscientious study of nature. We have at present but to notice one more picture in this room, "The Grove in Winter," by T. L. Smith—No. 161. This is one of those scenes which Mr. Smith so loves to paint, and which he paints so well. It is an unpretentious but admirable composition, as full of truth as it is of feeling. The perspective, a difficult task in such a picture, is finely managed.

SOUTH ROOM.

This room usually contains the lions of the exhibition, and it is certain that here the light is better and pictures show to more advantage than in any of the other apartments.

No. 249, a portrait of Judge Richard Larremore, by Thomas Hicks, is a poor specimen of the artist's skill. It is cold and hard, the left hand and wrist are out of drawing, and the color of the accessories, at least, is bad. Immediately opposite to this hangs what we think may fairly be considered the best specimen of portrait painting in the exhibition, No. 270, by L. G. Sellstedt, of Buffalo. It is fairly starting from the canvas. Such molding, expression and color we may look for in vain in any other canvas in the gallery. Next to this in point of merit is Mr. Huntington's full-length portrait of Wm. E. Dodge, (No. 293). Mr. Huntington has done nothing better than this. It is the man himself, with his lithe figure and keen, eager, yet benevolent face. The artist may be proud of his work, and Mr. Dodge may congratulate himself on possessing a most admirable picture. Of Mr. J. B. Irving's portraits we have seen but few. No. 300, a portrait of Mrs. Aug. Belmont, is by this artist. A more charming subject no artist could have desired. The *pose* is very graceful, and the black silk dress, with its rich white lace, beautifully painted. The color, too, is good, but we nevertheless feel that this is not a strong picture. The face, it is true, is seen under a diffused light, and we know how difficult it is under such circumstances to obtain strength, yet we think more might have been done in this direction. Mr. A. H. Ritchie's "Baby, Who's That?" (No. 267,) represents a young and pretty mother, with her boy baby on her lap. They are portraits, and at the same time form a very interesting picture. The expressions of mother and babe are admirable, and the flesh coloring particularly good.

Next week we hope to resume our notices of the remaining pictures in the exhibition.

PICTURE SALE.

The most noticeable picture sale of the season is advertised to take place at the Somerville Gallery on the evenings of the 25th and 26th inst. The collection, which is now open to the public, comprises specimens by Rosa Bonheur, Ad. Schreyer, Diaz, Dieffenbach, Brun, Tschaggeny, Hublin, Alf. Stevens, J. Tissot, V. Chavet, E. Van Marcke, Bouguereau, H. Baron, Jules Breton, Emile Lévy, Vernet Lecomte, Corot, Pecrus, F. Willems, Seignac, as representatives of the French school; Camphausen, C. M. Webb, Carl Hubner, Siegert, Meyer, Von Bremen, Carl Becker and others as representatives of the Dusseldorf school, while the American school is fully represented by Bierstadt, William and James Hart, Chailear, J. G. Brown, G. H. Boughton, S. J. Guy, S. R. Gifford, Hy. Bacon, Shattuck and others.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Facts for Persons in Search of Shelter—Houses and Parts of Houses in the Market, with their Prices—Prospects of the Season.

In view of the near approach of moving day in the Metropolis, the following facts are given to the public with the hope that they may be found to constitute a useful reference to those seeking a local habitation; that, whether it be sought north, south, east, or west, they may be enabled to form at least a fairly approximate idea of the rentals they will have to pay for the whole, half or portions of residences which are at present in the market.

Commencing with that section of the City which lies between Water-street and Grand-street, and bounded by the Bowery on the west, we find that the dwelling-houses on East Broadway, which was once a fashionable locality, and even to this day presents occasional private residences that are handsome in appearance, have fallen, for the most part, into the hands of professed boarding and lodging house keepers. Of these there are but few to let—not so many, indeed, as there are for sale—although twenty-five per cent. display the sign, "Floors to let," or "Apartments to let." Of the business portion of the street, we will not speak beyond stating the fact that the apartments generally, over the stores, are neither in point of situation nor cleanliness desirable abiding places. Of the five blocks bounded by Rutgers on the west and Scammell on the east, and including Jefferson, Clinton, Montgomery and Gouverneur, either side presents large four-story and garret dwellings of tolerably eligible appearance. Many of them are full of boarders, but a considerable portion are let, and to be let in floors and apartments, unfurnished; $1,500 per annum is about the lowest figure at which the least attractive of these houses is to be obtained, while the majority reach $2,000 and over. Ground floors here realized from $60 to $80 per month, unfurnished; second floors, $60 to $70; third, $40 to $50; fourth, $30 to $35, while single rooms rent for $12, $18, $20, and some as high as $40. There are but few furnished apartments to be found here, but by adding twenty-five per cent. to the foregoing prices, we get an approximate estimate of their figure. The streets we have named, together with Henry, Madison and Monroe, which run parallel with East Broadway, contain good substantial residences, not five per cent. of which, however, are to let at present; $900 is about the lowest figure at which a house in this neighborhood is to be had; but the average price is $1,500, and $2,000 by no means uncommon. Without saying more of the short collateral streets between East Broadway and Grand-street, which form triangular and rhomboidal blocks, than that the close contiguity of third-rate stores greatly depreciates the occasional dwelling-houses to be found there, and which have either been converted into cheap boarding-houses, (principally German,) at prices ranging from $4 50 to $7 per week, and ample lodging-houses, we will turn our attention to that eastern section of the City which is within the limits of East Houston and Grand.

Here such streets as Suffolk, Norfolk, Ludlow and Chrystie (which latter is the most direct thoroughfare to Second-avenue) present about as many dwellings for sale as for rental, and although, with few exceptions, they are far from desirable as habitations for the refined, the meanest is held at $600, and a careful examination of the locality, including a few improved parcels as are to be found between East First and Eighth streets, forces upon us the conviction that every dwelling that is worth entering has been snapped up.

East and tradesmen, Germans for the most part, here and there have built them modern and not unattractive residences, either for their own abiding-places or to lease to the speculative for lodging and boarding-house purposes.

Nor, as we move on through the southern portion of Second-avenue, do we find any marked improvement in general respects until we reach Eighth-street, where we find "an oasis in the desert," as it were. But let not the dwelling-hunter lay "the flattering unction" to his soul that he will here, at least, find an abiding place unless his purse be weighty. A house agent might find him, it is true, a tenantable dwelling in the neighborhood for from $1,500 to $1,800, but $2,000, rising to $3,000, would be nearer the figure. A four-story brick house near Twenty-fourth-street, is offered for $1,200, but it doubtless has disadvantages which render it dear at the price.

The residences to let near St. George's Church and Stuyvesant-square, the neighborhood of which is all that could be desired, are scarcely in the proportion of one per cent., but we find on the side streets, from Second-street up, a better chance of a dwelling at, say from $1,200 to $1,800. Of those which receive lodgers and boarders within the same limits there are, perhaps, forty per cent., although there are but few vacancies now, judging from the comparative absence of bills. For a very inferior suite of rear, unfurnished apartments on Second-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, $30 per month is asked; below Twentieth, on the avenue, four rooms, second floor, unfurnished, $36; three rooms in a fair house, Twenty-third-street, $60. These prices do not vary much, if any, from those asked last year. Board from $6 to $12 per week. On the same avenue, from Eighth-street up to Stuyvesant Park, there are fine residences renting from $2,000 to $3,000. Almost all these are occupied, and show no signs of being other than private family residences; but *qui sait?* From Stuyvesant-square up, Second-avenue becomes a business thoroughfare, although, as we near Central Park, there are several blocks of well-built houses, at varying prices, according to their proximity to stores, factories, &c.

Sixth-avenue being essentially a business thoroughfare, we will merely state that apartments above stores may be had as follows, in any reasonable quantity: Among them may be found at fancy prices rooms elegantly fitted up, but the average rent of a small, single furnished apartment is about $5 per week; large, $10 to $15; unfurnished, about half these sums, which suggests the idea that furniture is a valuable commodity. Floors run thus: First, $80 to $90 per month; second, $40 to $60; third, $25 to $40, furnished, (these are not fancy prices.) Some of the most desirable streets running east from Sixth-avenue are Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, and the residences therein are consequently, with but few exceptions, let. It will save much unnecessary repetition of figures to average the first-class private residences east and west of Broadway: Unfurnished at $3,500. Such a residence furnished obtains from $70 to $90 per week. Second-class residences may be obtained from $1,800 to $2,200, in side streets.

Where such houses are sub-let, furnished, the prices demanded only come within the means of the comparatively wealthy. For a single well-furnished room, with plain breakfast, it is no uncommon thing to be asked $20 per week. For a furnished house on West Twenty-first-street, close to Broadway, over $100 per month is asked! The same house would probably be rented unfurnished at $3,500, which leaves a pretty good margin, viz: $1,300 for wear and tear of furniture. That portion of the City which is bounded as follows: Fifty-fourth-street on the north, Twenty-sixth on the south, east by Third-avenue, and west by Sixth-avenue, is replete with the best kind of residences, and the nearer we get to Fifth-avenue the higher the figure, and the less easy is it to obtain a dwelling. A handsome furnished brown-stone house on Madison-avenue seeks a tenant at $4,000, while on Lexington-avenue, in the neighborhood of the Church of St. John the Baptist, $6,300 is asked, or $3,000 unfurnished. We approach Fifth-avenue with bated breath; but it is whispered that $6,500 meets a moderate emergency. Would we be content to hang on to the skirts of upper-ten-dom we can do it at a monetary gain of $1,800 to $2,000, but it must be in some little house "round the corner."

It is somewhat refreshing to turn from these incomprehensible figures and note that in Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, and indeed in many streets east, we may be accommodated with two dark unfurnished rooms, and a dilapidated kitchen range for $20 per month. "What a fall is here my countrymen." Yet it is pleasant to know that our $15 a week clerks can yet find a place for their families and have a surplus of $7 or $8 per week to riot on at home.

Making our way to Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, we find that the most desirable streets running west are Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth. On the avenue, from Fourteenth to Sixteenth, are a fine class of private residences. Above them, stores and tenement-houses, letting their floors at from $20 to $40 per month. Add thirty per cent. and the self-sacrificing landlord will admit you (under restrictions.) On Eighth and Ninth avenues the apartments average about the same, although there is a good deal done in "fancy prices." Since many of the side streets between Fourteenth and Fortieth have obtained an unenviable notoriety, it would be advisable to exercise great care and make full inquiries before signing a lease and entering into possession.

The streets running west from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and which comprehend what has been known of late as the Hebrew quarter, on account of the tremendous raid they have made on available real estate in the vicinity, are, for the most part respectable, and contain very fine residences. Of these, about twenty-five per cent. have been converted into boarding-houses, from $10 to $12 being about the price asked per head. Whole houses are occasionally to be had at from $1,500 to $2,000.

In the neighborhood of Central Park there are not many houses seeking tenants, but there are many groups of well-built houses in process of erection, which will average at $1,800. This figure does not include the mansions which surround the Park, which in all probability reach $4,000, although we find handsome brown-stone residences advertised at $2,500 and $3,000.

Descending Eighth-avenue we arrive at its junction with Greenwich-avenue, and turn into a labyrinth of streets, bounded by Hudson and Greenwich. Here you may obtain a modest little house for $600 or $900; or a more imposing one for $1,200 to $1,500, if you can find one, for there are but few in the market. They are, if unostentatious, at least respectable, if the streets, some of them, do verge on "Fifteenth Amendment" settlements. These streets are known as Hammond, West Eleventh, Fourth, Charles, Perry, and West. Below them we get into business localities, where good, bad, and indifferent lodging-houses and tenements, and, if not gaping for tenants, at any rate not at a premium with those who require a *récherché* abiding place.

As a result of the foregoing investigations, it becomes patent that no family can decently house themselves in the City proper under $600 to $1,000 per annum; comfortably under $1,200 to $1,500; nor elegantly for less than $2,000, rising to $3,000.

If they are seeking furnished houses, by adding an additional twenty-five to fifty per cent., according to the quality of the furniture and fixtures, they will arrive at a fair estimate of the yearly rental that will be demanded of them.

That in respect of half houses and floors, since they come to us second-hand, either from the speculator or the misguided economist who may be striving to live respectably at the expense of his own and family's stomachs, it will be found that for the half of a $1,500 residence (unfurnished) we shall be asked just as much beyond the proportionate part of the fixed rental as will provision those to whom the house has been leased.

Of tenements we have said nothing definitely, but those who will take the trouble to go from cellar to garret of such buildings and personally investigate particulars with regard to the sums paid for vile (we use the word advisedly), accommodations, will find sufferings and privations to alarm them, not only of the very poor, but of the mechanics and those tenderly nurtured and educated.

FRENCH APARTMENT HOUSES.

Description of the New Haight House on Fifth-Avenue—The Internal Arrangements—Rent of Apartments and Cost of Living—Plans for the Reduction in the Expenses of Housekeeping.

The construction of apartment houses on the French plan, a system designed to combine both comfort and economy, is as yet almost an untried experiment in New-York, and it remains to be seen whether our citizens will give up the thoroughly independent and American idea of not only as a family occupying an entire house, but owning it as soon as the ability to do so is acquired. In regard to these new houses much has been said and written, and as the plans submitted from time to time for public consideration have been received with interest, a detailed description of the Haight House, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, now approaching completion, is not out of place. The location is well known as possessing superior advantages for an enterprise of this kind, the lot having a front on the avenue of 80 feet and on the street of 180 feet. The house, occupied for many years as a private residence—one of the most elegant in the City—was subsequently leased to the New-York Club, and vacated only last Spring. Since this time great changes have been made, and such additions built, covering the entire ground, as to fit it for the new uses intended. The house, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy about the 20th of May, and when finished accommodations for about twenty families, together with a large number of suites for bachelors will be provided. The following are the main features of the proposed enterprise, some of which are entirely new, for while the French system is in the main adopted, certain American changes are introduced, which, it is thought, will both add to the general convenience and popularize the movement. The new house is five stories in height, the four first of which will comprise five suites of rooms each for family use. These suites will be entirely distinct from each other, the partitions dividing them when not double, being deadened. Each set of rooms is connected with a main hall by a separate front door, and include an antechamber, parlor, large dining-room capable of seating eighteen persons, kitchen, butler's pantry, three main bedrooms and two servants' rooms. Bath-rooms and water conveniences are also attached, and although none of the suites are to be let furnished the rooms are handsomely fitted up, the parlors and dining-rooms being provided with carved wood mantels and the bedrooms with marble. The fifth story will be divided into eleven apartments for bachelors' quarters, five of them comprising a parlor and two bedrooms, and the remainder a parlor and one bedroom. The entrance is on Fifteenth-street, through a wide main hall leading to the grand staircase, black walnut from first to fifth story. Under the staircase in the main hall is the porters' lodge, from which a view can be had of all persons entering or leaving the premises. Connected with the lodge are bells and speaking-tubes communicating with each suite of rooms in the house. By the side of the stairway is a steam elevator, which will run night and day. All the halls will be heated by steam, and also the rooms if desired, although open fireplaces with low grates in each room are provided. Each room is also provided with dumb-waiters communicating with the basement for hoisting coal and marketing, and in addition with ash flues for depositing refuse material. For the convenience of the occupants each suite of apartments has a separate and distinct stairway for private use, and all are furnished with hot and cold water night and day, the latter being supplied from a boiler, eighty-horse power, under the sidewalk. Ventilation has also been carefully attended to, and for the supply of fresh air ten large shafts run through the edifice. In fact, everything that could be thought of has been provided which could in any way add to the comfort of the inmates.

In answer to the inquiry, What will it cost to live here? the terms thus far decided upon are as follows: Suites of rooms for families will range from $2,000 to $2,500 each, according to location, while the bachelors' apartments vary from $600 to $1,300. To reduce the cost of housekeeping about thirty per cent., however, the following arrangements have been made by the proprietor: In the basement, under the charge of the superintendent of the house, will be located a general kitchen, connected by dumb waiters, speaking tubes and bells with each apartment, where meals, prepared by a first-class cook, will be provided, if desired, at but little advance over first cost. No public restaurant will be attached to the house, but the meals will be served in each person's apartment by their own servants, and with their own service. This arrangement does not, however, preclude the use, by those renting apartments, of the separate kitchen attached to the same, unless they deem the latter plan preferable. In the same way as the general kitchen, a large steam laundry will be connected with the house, and run at cost. The total cost of the new building is about $125,000, which sum, if added to the value of the ground, &c., makes the investment one represented by a capital of about $500,000.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Agreeably to General Orders No. 7, from Albany, the Twenty-sixth Battalion Infantry National Guard, has been disbanded, and the Field and Staff officers thereof will be at once mustered out of service. The company organizations will be retained until further orders. The commandants of the several companies will report to Brigadier-Gen. Sylvester Dering, commanding Twenty-first Brigade, for duty.

The following resignations of First Division officers have been accepted during March: First Lieut. Charles Arnold, Second Regiment, Second Brigade; Capt. H. G. Shambach, First Regiment, Third Brigade; First Lieut. Charles Atkinson, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Second Brigade; Capt. William Atkinson, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Second Brigade; Second Lieut. Jacob Fuchs, Battery K; Capt. George F. Thomas, Jr., Seventh Regiment, Third Brigade; Second Lieut. Frederick G. Kleist, Sixth Regiment, Second Brigade; First Lieut. John Christian Hang, Sixth Regiment, Second Brigade; First Lieut. John H. Lounsberry, Jr., Seventh Regiment, Third Brigade; Second Lieut. Frederick Wolf, Sixth Regiment, Second Brigade; First Lieut. Adam Steele, Seventy-ninth Regiment, First Brigade.

The Boston Montgomery Light Guards have, by a unanimous vote, refused to enter into a prize drill with the City Guards of the First Battalion, unless that Company would consent to drill for $500, as well as the champion flags. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting was instructed to notify the City Guards of this decision, and another meeting will be held to hear their report.

The following gentlemen have been commissioned as officers in the First Division: First Cavalry—Geo. J. Eble, Second Lieutenant, vice Wilbure, resigned; Adam Becker, Second Lieutenant, vice Harms, resigned; John Backer, Second Lieutenant, vice Lang, resigned. First Infantry—Frank M. Clark, Captain, vice Schambach, resigned. Third Infantry—Edmund S. F. Arnold, Surgeon, vice Gregory, declined. Fifth Infantry—Louis Pleoger, First Lieutenant, vice Eidenwald, resigned; Leonard Schmidt, First Lieutenant, vice Zoebisch, resigned; Louis Hallen, Major, vice Allen, resigned. Sixth Infantry—B. F. Dawson, Surgeon, vice Vandersmith, resigned. Seventh Infantry—Chas. F. Robbins, First Lieutenant, vice Dare, resigned; Darius Ferry, Jr., Second Lieutenant, vice Robbins, promoted. Eighth Infantry—Joseph P. Devenport, Captain, vice Gisburne, resigned; Geo. T. Fielding, First Lieutenant, vice Davenport, promoted. Ninth Infantry—Jas. J. De Barry, Second Lieutenant, vice Loder, resigned. Twelfth Infantry—Hugh R. F. Koehling, First Lieutenant, vice Greer, transferred. Twenty-second Regiment—Samuel M. Smith, First Lieutenant, vice Peeland, resigned; James A. Tertune, Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted. Seventy-first Infantry—John R. Davenport, First Lieutenant, vice Vredenburgh, transferred. Eighty-fourth Infantry—Wm. Atkinson, Major, vice Hunter, promoted.

Speaking of Col. Fisk's letter to the Boston City Government, asking for a reception of his command, the *Advertiser* of that city says:

"The action of the Colonel of the Ninth New-York Regiment, in asking for an official reception of his corps by the City of Boston, marks a new era in the history of effrontery. Such compliments are generally supposed to be tendered by the host, rather than asked for by the guest; and when the would-be guest lets it be understood that 'it shall not cost the city a dollar,' the transition from the sublime to the ridiculous is at once reached. When the City of Boston tenders her hospitalities she does it on no mean scale, and will be slow to enter into any arrangement which smacks of those silver-plate presentations where the recipient pays for the present."

The Committee sent by the regiment consisted of Major Hitchcock, Capt. Fuller and Lieut. Bacon. They were hospitably entertained by the Military Committee of the Boston City Government at a dinner, when nearly all the prominent military men of the "Hub" were present. The Boston papers have been furnished with the official programme, by which it appears that the Ninth Regiment will reach Boston by the Fall River line on the morning of Saturday, the 17th June, breakfast at the St. James Hotel, and proceed to Charlestown, where they will participate in the celebration of the Bunker Hill Association, whose guests they are to be. In the afternoon they will return to Boston, parade through the principal streets and dine at the St. James. In the evening the band of the Ninth, led by Carlo Patti, will give a concert in Music Hall. On Sunday morning the regiment will attend church, and in the afternoon parade through the streets bordering on the common, and take the evening boat-train for New-York. The visiting battalion will be received and escorted by the First Regiment, Col. Johnston, the Ninth Regiment, Col. Finan, and the First Battalion, Major Prager, and Col. Fisk engages to take 700 men with him. The companies of the Thirty-second Regiment are ordered to assemble for inspection (full fatigue, white gloves) on the following evenings, at the Armory, corner of Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg-street, Brooklyn: Company A, April 13; Company B, 20th; Company C, 11th; Company D, 18th; Company E, 19th; Company F, 14th; Company G, 18th.

One by one the brave men whose bodies were torn by rebel shells and bullets in the late rebellion are passing away. The last one who has gone was George Sauer, who was a Sergeant in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and who died of consumption, the result of exposure in the army. George was a German, and for a long time a member of the color-guard, and when the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, under "Baldy" Smith, charged the rebel lines at Cold Harbor he was in the front ranks, leaving a leg on the battle-field. He was warmly esteemed by his fellow-citizens of Troy, and died regretted by all who knew him.

The parade of the German regiments on the occasion of the German peace festival, on Monday last, was not a very creditable one to them as military organizations. We never saw worse alignments, and at different points of the route of march the companies were so jammed together as to present the appearance of an armed mob. We are sorry to be compelled to say this, for, as a rule, the German regiments are in excellent trim. Still the parade on Monday was a very bad one. One reason for this may be found in the fact that it was a joyful festival, and that discipline was somewhat relaxed, but strangers in the City who knew nothing of these regiments in the past, must have been unfavorably impressed by the appearance of the military division of the procession. In utter contrast to the National Guard Regiments, the appearance of the independent rifle companies, and the veterans of the late war, was most remarkable. The enthusiastic reception of the veterans was an evidence that services in the national army is not yet forgotten. As a spectacle, the German festival was a magnificent one, though the soldiers disappointed the military eye of the spectator.

The reception and presentation prizes of the Seventy-first Regiment, on Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, proved a most agreeable affair. In the drill contest, Major-Gen. Kiddoo, United States Army, was the referee, and Capts. Allison, of the Seventh Regiment, and McAfee, of the Twelfth Regiment, acted as judges. The contest was a very close one, and the judges made their decision on minor matters. The prizes were adjudged as follows: First prize, Parmele Musket and a gold medal, to Sergt. Walworth, Company F, the former holder of the musket, and now its owner; the second prize to Private John C. Berthelf, Company F; the Banks silver cup, and third prize, a gold medal, to Private F. H. McCann, Company B.

The officers of the Thirty-second Regiment have elected Lieut.-Col. Henry Edward Roehr, Colonel; Major John Rueger, Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Capt. and Adjt. Fred J. Karcher, Major.

The veteran organization of the Seventh held its annual meeting on Monday, when it appeared from the Treasurer's report that the receipts of the Association amounted to $2,086 62, including the balance from last year of $651 77. The expenditures amount to $2,442 81, leaving a balance of $222 14. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: Colonel, Marshall Lefferts; Lieutenant-Colonel, Cyrus H. Loutrel; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick; Quarter-master, C. B. Meday; Captains, Henry C. Shumway, William H. Riblet, William A. Pond, William A. Speight, Joseph B. Young; Lieutenants, Andrew Hoogland, James H. Ingersoll, William A. Burtis, Jr., William B. Dick, Robert C. Rathbone; Inspectors of Election, L. G. Woodhouse, E. Wells Sackett, Walter A. Pease.

On dit that Mr. Yard has offered to compromise with the State authorities in his case, and that the offer has been spurned, as it deserved to be.

The annual reunion parade of the Old Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, will take place in Boston next Wednesday, the 19th inst. It will be remembered that this regiment, composed of companies from Lowell, Lawrence, Boston and other places, was the first one to pass through Baltimore to support the Government on the breaking out of the rebellion. The members of the different companies will assemble at Boylston Hall at 12 o'clock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
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Notices.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A brisk cannonade occurred yesterday near Neuilly, and Gen. CLUSERET claimed to have repulsed the Versailles troops. An alarm had been given at VANVRES, on a rumor, that the Government troops were advancing, though no engagement ensued. M. LOCKRAY, who resigned from the Assembly to join the Communists, had been arrested at the outposts and taken to Versailles. A partial statement of the Government Budget had been submitted to the Assembly. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, commanding the German forces in France, is to visit Berlin in May.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. OSBORN, of Florida, made an explanation relative to an affidavit accusing him of attempting to bribe C. M. HAMILTON, of the last House, to secure his services and vote on a railroad bill. Several affidavits were offered to show that the charge was a malicious one. The Amnesty bill was then taken up, but no decided action taken when the Executive Session commenced.

In the House the Deficiency bill in relation to a public park in Washington, when a substitute to the Senate amendment leaving the whole subject in the hands of the territorial authorities of the District, was carried after brief debate. The Senate amendment appropriating $100,000 for the military depot buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was rejected. The Senate amendments to the Kuklux bill were then taken up and non-concurred in. Some other routine business was transacted, and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The business transacted in the State Senate yesterday was of a purely routine character. The event of the day was found in the announcement in the Assembly of Mr. WINANS, the member from Chautauqua, that thereafter he would vote with the Democrats on pending bills. This decision created the wildest excitement in the House, but the Speaker gagged indignant members with his gavel, whenever they attempted to express an opinion of Mr. WINANS' conduct. Both the Senate and Assembly will reassemble on Monday morning, and business will thereafter be pushed forward with a rush, as the Democrats have secured a majority by the adhesion of Mr. WINANS, who is already accused of having accepted a bribe.

GENERAL.

JAMES MCCULLOUGH, JAMES KERR, and JAMES MURPHY, convicted in Philadelphia of committing an outrage on a lady, were yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 each and suffer an imprisonment of fifteen years.

While sinking a shaft on King Bee Mine, near Ogden, Utah Territory, lately, some miners discovered a cave of unknown dimensions. Though they have been exploring it, they have as yet discovered nothing of importance.

The agents of the Bridgeport, Ohio, German Colonization Association, who purchased 2,000 acres of land for a German settlement in Tennessee, some months ago, have made another purchase of 1,000 acres within ten miles from Nashville. Two hundred families are at once to commence founding a city.

A fire in Sheboygan, Wis., yesterday, burned RIETZ & MILLER'S planing-mill, and HEYNE & CO.'s tannery. The loss is a very heavy one.

A terrible hail-storm has occurred in Mississippi, causing the destruction of thousands of windows, stripping foliage from the trees and killing multitudes of birds.

One hundred miles of the Oregon and California Railroad are completed.

Indian atrocities still continue in Arizona.

An association of merchants and others has been formed in Boston for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the income tax.

The pickpockets alleged to have come from New-York were arrested in Boston yesterday.

The three young ruffians who are under arrest in Lowell, Mass., for committing a brutal outrage on the person of a young female operative, were, yesterday, fully committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail each.

MARY G. SHAFFER, sister of Rev. Dr. VAN INGEN, of Rochester, died suddenly in the streets of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, of heart disease.

The Coroner's jury in the case of WILLIAM MOLBY, killed in a riot at Tivoli, have failed to fasten the crime upon any one. It is feared that more trouble will ensue. The scenes at the funeral yesterday were indicative of such result.

CHARLES W. WOOLSEY and J. C. FRIEDELDY, Democratic politicians in Cincinnati, quarreled yesterday over an election fund, when they came to blows, and WOOLSEY drew a pistol to frighten the crowd.

Hon. BENJ. T. EGGLESTON has published a denial that he is a candidate for, or will accept the position of, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The condition of the Mississippi River is reported as favorable.

LEVI FARRINGTON, alias John Hastings, who has committed three murders since October in Tennessee and Missouri, has been arrested in Memphis.

During the month of March, the number of dutiable packages examined and classified in the Appraiser's Department was 20,851, and the number of packages received at the sample office, not dutiable, was 2,047—making a total of 22,898, the largest ever received in any one month. The number of invoices and appraisement orders passed last month was 16,590, while in February it was 12,572, and in January 13,649.

Two of the steerage passengers of the French steamer *Pereire*, which landed her passengers yesterday, attracted more than ordinary attention from the fact of their being in the full uniform of the French army, even to knapsacks. It is said that quite a number of ex-soldiers of the army of France came in the vessel.

During the last week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by LUTHER VOORHEES and JULIUS E. DUDDEN; an adjudication was rendered in the case of JOHN H. FRENCH.

A Traitor in the Camp.

The Republican cause has been betrayed in the house of its friends. To the credit of the Republican members of the Assembly be it said that sixty-three stood firm against both intimidation and bribes. For the welfare of the cause, be it noted, that one traitor was as fatal as twenty, and in view of that fact let no man endeavor to shield the offender from his full measure of condemnation. To match the political infamy of ORANGE S. WINANS we must go back to the treason of the men who betrayed the trust committed them by their country at the bidding of rebels. And even that, cannot compare with the irreparable disgrace that attaches to the present transaction. The men who turned their country's arms against their country's breast could at least plead that they had a cause and a principle, however perverted. But here is a man who has been found capable of coming forward in open day and selling all the personal honor and reputation he can carry with him beyond the grave, for a mess of Tammany pottage, that perishes in the using! Let him be pilloried, in full view of every honest man in the country, and let Republicans and true Democrats everywhere judge of the moral degradation into which New-York State has sunk, when the dominant party cannot only tempt a man to part with everything that renders life worth having, but can exult over their infamous bargain with the scornful joy of the mocking fiend.

ORANGE S. WINANS has sat for two years in the Assembly as a Republican representative from Chautauqua County. He holds the position of Superintendent of the Erie Railroad at Dunkirk, and his second nomination is reported to have been secured by a free expenditure of the money of Erie. WINANS is an adherent of Senator FENTON, and owed his first nomination to the influence of that political chief, who in turn owes his place in the United States Senate to Tammany Hall and the Erie Ring. These facts are pertinent to the case in hand. The steps that led this Republican Judas to immeasurable disgrace are as follows: On Thursday, the Republican members of Assembly seized the opportunity for effectual opposition to Tammany afforded them by the resignation adopted, in lieu of expulsion, by the shoulder-hitter and bully known as "JIM" IRVING, and came to the noble resolve of voting solidly against certain designated schemes of Tammany. Legislation thus came to a dead-lock. Sixty-five votes were required to pass any bill, and only sixty-four Democrats were left to vote. The leaders of the Ring felt that their last legislative majority was sliding beyond their grasp. The Croton bill and the Viaduct they had got. But, brimful of spoils as these measures were, they were intended to be but "the happy prologues to the swelling act" that should make the Ring absolute masters of the revenues of this City, and, after removing all obstructions to illegal voting, should perpetuate indefinitely their lease of despotic power. To the consummation of their plans, the events of Thursday interposed an effective bar. The Election bill providing for the choice of a successor to IRVING was introduced on Friday, and found the firm phalanx of the Republicans unbroken.

Thus far, the victory remained with the supporters of truth and honesty. But while the Republicans in the Assembly were doing honor to the party and the cause they represented by voting in solid column against the Tammany Election bill, plans were maturing outside that were to cut the ground from under their feet. Among all their associates, of whose fealty any doubt was entertained, no one thought of ORANGE S. WINANS. He had been among the foremost in applauding the action of the caucus of Thursday. He had signed, without demur, the resolutions then adopted and had appeared at the caucus of Friday afternoon to affirm and sustain them. Up till Friday evening, the member from Chautauqua probably intended to come out of the struggle an honest man. But, unknowing to himself, two men appear to have been preparing for him the path of treachery. The one was his political sponsor, and the other was his employer—the one was United States Senator FENTON, and the other was JAY GOULD. These two were closeted together for two hours on Friday, and at that interview, there is reason to believe that WINANS was selected to take the bribe of TWEED, said to be $75,000 cash down, with the additional bribe thrown in by the Erie Ring of a five years' tenure of a position worth $5,000 a year. The price might have been higher, for the prize at stake was a great one, and the infamy to be incurred was deep and lasting. But the combined pressure of Senator FENTON and JAY GOULD doubtless made Tammany's bargain easier with the man who has sunk low enough to be despised even by the unscrupulous Ring that bought him.

Let the facts we have given speak for themselves. They involve, if unexplained, issues sufficiently grave to command the attention of every true Republican. The treachery of WINANS will cost New-York dearly, but can hardly leave a stain on the record of the party he has abandoned. His constituents can deal with him in the way they think best. His power for good or evil is gone as irrevocably as his reputation. But what is to be said of the eminent Senator who aspires to hold the party helm in this State, and who comes like a *Deus ex machina* to rescue the Tammany Ring from a crushing defeat? If the leaders are corrupt, how can we ever purge our ranks of unprincipled followers? The results of the triumph of Tammany will send their moral poison throughout all the land. But if the Democracy are content to carry on their shoulders the double load of the New-York and the Erie Ring, it cannot be too distinctly understood that Republicans as a party decline to share it. Senator FENTON owes it to his own reputation, and to the great party to which he belongs, to explain his share in the disgraceful compact that was sealed at Albany on Friday, or to stand convicted of an alliance which is as clearly equivalent to political suicide as the act of WINANS.

The Vineyards of the Boss.

The casual sojourner in our City who has heard of its illustrious Government, with a Department of Public Works, Department of Public Parks, and a multitude of other departments for public plunder, will wonder what is done by all these departments, with the legions of men in their employ. If he looks for the fine pleasure-grounds and ornamental squares, which he will naturally suppose are under the charge of the august authorities bearing the title of Department of Public Parks, he will find the Central Park, the pride of the Metropolis in former years, not yet manipulated out of all symmetry and comeliness by the minions of the Ring, but languishing under the blighting influence which is always found within the circle of its power. All the squares below Fifty-ninth-street he will see in a state of chronic chaos, overrun with men, who seem to be amusing themselves with pick-axes, spades, and wheelbarrows, with no object but to pass the time away, and no result but "confusion worse confounded." The scene has an aspect delightfully pastoral and primitive. There is none of that lively stir which is noticeable among men employed upon private enterprises, but the "laborers" often recline *sub tegmine fagi*, and regale themselves from tin cans, or enjoy their pipes. Here and there, with lazy motion, a party may be seen tearing up a path, with no apparent purpose but to put it down somewhere else. Dirt piles are constructed in the course of weeks, only to be taken down and put up elsewhere during the succeeding weeks, and men transport the soil by the single shovelful for many rods, and take long intervals of rest after each laborious journey. Washington-square has been for months a labyrinth of winding paths and heaps of dirt and rubbish, among which two or three hundred men have been poking about with spades and pick-axes, and striking picturesque attitudes for the benefit of those who visit the place in the vain hope of finding relief from the dust and dirt of the streets.

To the unsophisticated sojourner before mentioned, this scene must be extremely puzzling. He may have heard that in this country there is work for all, and perchance jumps at the conclusion that the generous authorities set all who long for labor or the wages thereof, to digging in the open spaces of the City, in order that they may have the wherewithal to sustain their valuable lives and support their numerous families. It is a shrewd guess, but reveals a profound ignorance of our institutions. These parks and squares are the vineyard of the "Ring," and in them the hirelings of the "Ring" pass as pleasantly as they may the tedious intervals during which they are not needed for more important service. They must be ready at a day's notice to lay down the shovel and the spade, and take up the ballot or the bludgeon, for the service of their imperial masters, either in this community, which seldom rebels against their sway, or in the neighboring States, whither they are eager to carry their conquests. The plodding of this subservient army in the public parks may appear of small account, but their votes have a value in the market of the "Boss," and the wages paid them for long intervals of laborious idleness come back to him tenfold in solid dollars from the public Treasury. All the hirelings by whom the power of the New-York oligarchy is sustained, have neither the talent nor the ambition to keep rum-shops and gambling-saloons, where they can lord it over a crowd of loafers, and punch the heads of rival ruffians who invade their domain from the City of Brotherly Love or the land of steady habits; nor can they hope to crown a career of dram-shop brawls with pugilistic exploits in the Legislature. Nature is niggard of her highest gifts, and some must be content with the humbler places in the vineyard of the "Boss." Thus we see hundreds of men incessantly engaged in making dirt-heaps in the parks, and piling paving-stones in the middle of the street for their companions in the service to remove. If by any chance there is a useful or an ornamental result of their plodding movements, it is only done on the principle of throwing a bone to a dog, and the plundered citizens receive that meagre benefit by the grace of their rulers, and at a cost which would make New-York the most splendid and elegant metropolis in the world.

Church Music in New-York.

Diversity in the music of worship, which sometimes becomes very marked, is occasionally objected to. Yet for art's sake, at least, the objection is unsound. For the best interests of church music it is to be wished that each church should have in some measure a character of its own, so that the steady culture of a given style should develop all its capacities, and give it that completeness which practice alone can confer. Trinity and Grace Churches, from time we may begin to call immemorial, have had characteristic styles of their own, of which each has been the best example on the Continent. In Trinity the music has ever been, even before the days of boy-choirs, ecclesiastical. The prevailing idea has always been that of worship. As in Gothic architecture, the design is traced by a master mind, and the execution confided to simple but accurate workmen. The organist must be master, the music may be learned and intricate, but the submissive choristers are so many and so skillfully massed that nothing very difficult is exacted of any individual. Such is the High Church ideal. It is the precise reverse of operatic, and at Trinity, at St. Albans', and at Christ Church, it is nobly carried out.

The Low Church ideal, on the contrary, is not the rendering of service, but the expression of devotion. The music is not ecclesiastical, but, in the best sense, sentimental. There is room here for the expansion of the individual taste. The choir is expected to exalt the feelings of the congregation, rather than to adhere with strictness to the rubrics of the church. Experiments here which led to the adoption of quartette choirs best typify this feeling, and in Grace Church the ideal is perfectly carried out. The voices of that choir have always been, and are still, among the finest to be heard anywhere, and, what is more important still, the balance between them is even. On Easter Sunday the services began by a noble performance of HANDEL'S "Hallelujah." The following "Te Deum" was weak and fragmentary, as modern te deums are apt to be, but the "Jubilate" was from a Mass of MOZART'S, and contained that divinest of all settings of the "Agnus Dei," which the composer afterward put in an opera, and is thus famous as "Dove Sono." The singing of the anthem that followed was almost faultless. The choir of Grace Church show how little mere numbers have to do with the highest musical effects, for here four voices only, each beautiful in quality, thorough in training, and entirely at home in their work, fill with ease a large church, hold their own against a powerful organ, and render in a brilliant manner the most elevated and exacting compositions.

The service at Christ Church (Rev. Dr. EWER'S) is much like that of Trinity, and, bearing in mind relative time and means, it is creditably excellent. There is a good organ, a capital organist—Dr. CUTLER, for years at Trinity in like position—and a "double quartette" choir in the organ loft. This is of "mixed" voices, male and female, and thus variety is gained for the service. It is clear from the choice of music at Christ Church that a highly-cultivated musician is in authority. It is all strictly church music, with rare exceptions, such as the dueti a week or two ago "Quis est homo" from ROSSINI'S "Stabat Mater," and yet not too dry. A good collection of hymns is used here, and the rector occasionally desires the congregation to "join heartily" in some particular selection, which they readily do. During Lent the music was somewhat subdued, but the Psalms were chanted and the difficult matter of keeping the organ and the two separate choirs in perfect agreement, was managed admirably. It is held by some good musicians, we must admit, that a double quartette is a mistake, and that it is better to have either four voices or twelve; that is, either three or one on each part; nevertheless, the experiment is a highly interesting one, and it has been made at Christ Church with signal ability. The chancel choir is made up of about thirty voices, men and boys, most of them volunteers, and nearly all pupils of Dr. CUTLER. A good deal of variety is attained by these elements—the chanting of the service by both the chancel and organ choirs alternating, the hymn by both choirs together, and the congregation occasionally joining, while the whole is occasionally interspersed by selections from the organ-loft like that we have named. There is certainly provision in these arrangements to gratify a wide diversity of tastes, and we are not surprised to hear that this result is fully accomplished.

Apart from the music, there is one feature at Christ Church fairly deserving of exceptional commendation, and perhaps it might be adopted with credit by other fashionable places of worship. We refer to the custom of renting the pews with the understanding that if they are not occupied immediately after the service begins, the officers of the church shall be at liberty to use them for the accommodation of strangers. By this means visitors are early supplied with seats, and not left standing, as is too frequently the case in some conspicuous instances, for half or three-quarters of an hour after service have commenced.

North and South.

It can scarcely be said that men who continue to support the Southern interpretation of the doctrine of State rights, and who declare that they do not regret the part which they took in the rebellion, and predict that the day will arrive when the "lost cause" will triumph, have made out their right to take an active part in the government of the country. The results of the war are not placed beyond reach of peril when a repeal of the Constitutional amendments, and of the Reconstruction acts, remains a cardinal principle of the Democratic Party. These measures are to be declared null and void whenever the Democrats return to power—the negro is to be disfranchised, and rebels of all grades restored to full political rights. The only way in which all this can be accomplished, with the speed suited to the hasty temper of the South, is that suggested by FRANK BLAIR in his Brodhead letter. His plan, as announced in 1868, was for "the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo" the "usurpations" of Congress "at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives." When this letter was written the Fifteenth Amendment had not been adopted. But the late avowal of Senator BLAIR that he still holds to the principles of the Brodhead letter, probably covers this amendment also.

By nominating FRANK BLAIR for Vice-President in 1868, the Democratic Party adopted his principles, and avowed a determination to annul all legislation with reference to the rebellious States. The Democratic Press of the North endeavored to correct the mistake of BLAIR'S nomination, and in a measure succeeded in making the people believe that the policy indicated in the Brodhead letter was not that of the Democratic Party. But the Democracy of Missouri, not wishing to deceive any one as to their intents and policy, sent BLAIR to the Senate, where he was compelled to declare that though he still held the views announced in 1868, the Democratic Party were not responsible for them. In that case the election of a Democratic President in 1872 would not be of any particular advantage to the South. A majority of the Senate would be Republican, and could stop all measures of repeal. A proclamation by the President, declaring the amendments null and void, is the only possible means by which the demands of the South can be satisfied. To this policy the Democratic Party would inevitably be committed as the price of Southern support, although some members of the party at the North are naturally anxious to lull the people into false security on the subject.

The Southern Democrats declare the reconstruction policy an "issue" still to be decided on by the people. Nothing, they say, is settled. The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: "The central Washington power, bent on assuming an imperial character, may be again returned to the old Federal plan, and the States, almost destroyed in their political autonomy, may be again revived by the restoration to the people of their plundered rights; *and all this may be done without a single revolutionary inspiration, or without a single assault upon the principle of universal suffrage.*" By the words in italics the *Advertiser* means, if it means anything, that the Constitutional amendments and the Reconstruction acts are to be declared "null and void." The whites of the rebellious States would be, by a proclamation to that effect, restored to full political rights, and the negro disfranchised. According to Southern and Democratic reasoning, the amendments never having received constitutional ratification, and the Reconstruction acts being unconstitutional, no rights were acquired or lost under them. The plan indicated by FRANK BLAIR in the Brodhead letter is the one which is to be adopted for restoring to the people of the South their "plundered rights," "without a single revolutionary inspiration, and without the slightest assault upon the principle of universal suffrage." We have quoted the *Advertiser* fairly, and, we think, interpreted it in the only way which is reasonable. Without the aid of the Senate, a repeal of the amendments and Reconstruction acts is impossible. The South, with a Democratic President in 1872, would be as far from the restoration of its "plundered rights" as now. There is no way out of the dilemma in which the Democracy of the North is placed, except that suggested in the revolutionary plan of BLAIR, and this will have to be adopted if the Southern vote is to be secured by the Democrats.

The time is fast approaching when the people must decide whether or not they will withdraw their trust from the Republican Party, and give it to the Democrats. They should not be deceived by the professions of Democratic journals at the North. The South is determined to keep up the old contest. Under such circumstances, the Republicans are the only safe guides. They put down the rebellion, and they have restored the States to their original place in the Union. The people of the South, with some exceptions, are in full enjoyment of their political rights. Eighteen officers of the rebel army are members of the present Congress. This fact proves that proscription is not the policy of the Republican Party. Small as the class is which is now deprived of political rights, a bill is before Congress, and has passed one House, to make it smaller. The time has not arrived for removal of disabilities from JEFFERSON DAVIS and a few others like him. They are regarded as men of eminent worth at the South, and would soon be returned as members of Congress—to "secede" again whenever the prospects of the lost cause brightened.

"Palmy Days" for the Drama.

The interval between Lent and the close of the season is generally enlivened by novel dramatic incidents. Managers like to wind up their campaigns with brilliancy, and the public, after what is for many play-goers a period of abstinence, are glad to find something especially inviting to tempt them to the theatre. These desires are gratified just now in a remarkable manner. Seldom are the various tastes for tragedy, comedy, and "spectacle," for the legitimate and romantic drama, so amply provided for in New-York as at present, and the supply is good in quality as well as abundant in quantity. On Easter Monday, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS once more returned to our stage, and was welcomed with enthusiasm. The absolute master of certain veins of light and eccentric humor, this veteran artist has charmed the town by an exhibition of gaiety, freshness, and vivacity, as unforced as at any time in his career, and shown our younger patrons of the stage how well merited is his high reputation. The consummate finish and unexaggerated ease of Mr. MATHEWS' style could never have been more admired in New-York than they are at present, and we shall be much mistaken if his present engagement does not prove by far the best he has ever fulfilled here. In the higher walks of comedy, he is absolutely unapproachable.

While comedy is thus brilliantly illustrated at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, Mr. WALLACK is keeping up his well-won fame with a company in all respects worthy of his leadership. It should be remembered, to the honor of Wallack's Theatre, that it has been a powerful educator of the public taste. Much of the appreciation that such delicate and exceptional artists as Mr. MATHEWS now obtain among us, is due to the refining and instructive lessons inculcated by the plays and players seen for so many years at Wallack's. That theatre has, in this regard, been a genuine public benefit, and as such it is esteemed by all intelligent supporters of the drama. Many modern pieces, chiefly of the type that exemplifies or satirizes the society, the follies and the "progress" of the day, have had worthy representation at Wallack's this season; and chief among these have been the works of the lamented ROBERTSON. There has also been given, however, that due admixture of old-fashioned comedy which seems requisite and fitting to sustain the peculiar reputation of this house, and which, by contrast with the later school, enhances the attractions of both.

At what may be called our national-tragedy theatre, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is giving the final performances of an engagement, notable for variety of character and evenness of decorative excellence. In the part of *Bertuccio*, Mr. BOOTH has won of late high praise; and we must admit, while not unmindful or intolerant of the natural diversity of opinion on such topics, the conviction that Mr. BOOTH'S embodiment of this character surpasses, as an effort of art, aught in the Shakespearean range we have seen from him this season. We may add that public feeling seems with us in this view; since, on no other occasion in this beautiful house, have we heard applause so spontaneous and hearty as during the representation of "The Fool's Revenge." Mr. BOOTH has earned respect and gratitude by the steady liberality and singular taste shown in putting his pieces on the stage, and the public have heard, with pleasurable anticipations, that his next production, "The Winter's Tale," is to be upon a scale no less grand than has characterized "Othello" and "Richelieu." Stimulated, perhaps, by Mr. BOOTH'S signal prosperity in the same field, the management of Niblo's Garden have brought out this week a revival of "Richard the Third," which, in point of scenes and dresses, throws even the well-remembered essay of the KEANS into the shade.

Amid these various productions of the standard and foreign drama, it is pleasant to observe that a piece of domestic handwork, illustrative of purely home scenes, tastes and development, has found cordial acceptance. Mr. DALY'S "Horizon," a good attempt in an excellent direction, has been decidedly prosperous at the Olympic. Still another American drama, with the significant title of "Pluck," is advertised at Miss Edwin's little theatre for next Monday; and "Across the Continent" has been running successfully at Wood's Museum; so that it cannot be said that native playwrights are not getting a fair share of attention. Meanwhile, our German friends have rejoiced in the imaginative and versatile performances of Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, whose farewell nights have been extended in a surprising manner, and in music of WAGNER'S, which, with the aid of Mrs. LICHTMAY, has been heard in America for the first time. On Tuesday evening, to fill up the measure of diverse attractions, Miss LAURA KEENE, with the help of an excellent actor, Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK, began a season at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, under circumstances that gave better token of continued attention than any entertainments proffered at that house for many a day.

Our enumeration certainly justifies the statement that these are "palmy days" for the drama. Embracing a diversity of plays and a scope of talent very rarely combined, these entertainments are given in theatres architecturally elegant and commodious almost beyond precedent, and, for the most part, are conducted with scrupulous delicacy in matters that bear upon public morals. Under such circumstances, if any, the stage ought to become a potent engine for social improvement, and, with the advent of a school of native dramatic literature somewhat more advanced than has yet found acceptance, we may hope such a result will be compassed in a measure never realized before. A dramatic JUVENAL might now enter upon a field here, rich both in promise and fruit; and, should such a writer arise, he might count on quite as much favor, and considerably less restraint, than attended the satirist of the reigns of NERO and DOMITIAN.

Meeting at the Produce Exchange—The Flour Brokers Protesting Against a New Rule.

The Produce Exchange met yesterday afternoon, to take action respecting a new regulation which is contemplated by the Board of Trustees, whereby an unequal, and, it is claimed, an unjust assessment will be imposed upon the dealers in flour. Mr. EDWARD HILL was called to the chair, and Mr. THEODORE HUSTED was elected Secretary. After the objects of the meeting had been stated, a silence of some moments prevailed, when Mr. HENRY W. SMITH put life into the meeting by stating that the Trustees desired to raise a sum equal to about $5,000 for the purpose of defraying certain expenses of the Exchange, and instead of providing in the regular way, and raising the money by an equal assessment, the Trustees proposed to saddle upon 165 men the whole of this sum, by taxing them for the privilege of conducting their business in the Exchange; and, moreover, the tax is proposed to be laid in a partial manner, so that a few will be benefited. He, for one, felt aggrieved, because he felt that he had been swindled. Last year they had a Board of Managers who were compelled to levy an assessment in order to carry on the business of the Exchange, and when the annual election came round he, with others, assisted to displace them, and now it is found that the Reform Board are pursuing a course similar to that pursued by the old Board. He considered this an elegant little game, and said that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinee might be peculiar," but he was under the impression that the new Board had made a mistake, and had played a deeper game than even the heathen Chinee.

Mr. N. D. COLLINS, in a few remarks, said that it had been the practice ever since the Exchange was occupied, to sell the stands at auction for terms of five years, giving bidders the choice of location. At the expiration of the first term certain old merchants felt that they should be allowed to retain possession of their stands, and as this was permitted, it gave rise to some dissatisfaction, which increased as the time for a renewal of the leases rolled around. The dealers were powerless to help themselves; they must come to the Exchange to do business and could not go elsewhere; it was wrong to extort money from men in this way.

Mr. WHITTEMORE said that at the expiration of the first term it was found that some houses had swamped out, and new houses came in, and had poor stands for showing flour. They then thought that the stands should be released, but the managers were awakened and let every one keep the stand that they wanted. The best way was to put a value on the stands, and give the tenants the privilege at an auction sale of keeping them or letting them go.

Mr. COLLINS offered a resolution to the effect that the sellers of flour protest against the renting of the flour-stands this year, because it gives the power to single out branches of trade for the purpose of taxation, and that the managers be requested to redress the wrongs of the trustees, and require them to refrain from any course which was unjust or extortionate.

Mr. J. L. ADAMS offered a resolution that the stands be put up at auction and rented, as has been the custom formerly, for a term of five years.

Mr. C. B. HICKOX moved as a substitute for the whole that a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. M. Fisk, E. D. Colman, J. D. Maire, M. B. Thomas, H. W. Smith, and J. M. Husted, be appointed to wait upon the Board of Managers in regard to the matters in dispute. This was amended by incorporating the substance of Mr. ADAMS' resolution, as the desire of the meeting, and in this form the motion prevailed. The meeting then adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. OSBORN, of Florida, made a personal explanation in reply to the affidavit of C. M. HAMILTON, a member of the last House of Representatives, published in a Washington journal, the *Capitol*, accusing him of having attempted to bribe that gentleman with an offer of $25,000 for his vote and services on a Florida Railroad bill. The affidavit also charged him with having introduced in the Senate a bill to grant lands to a railroad in which he was at the time a large stockholder. Various affidavits and correspondence were read by the clerk, at Mr. OSBORN'S suggestion, to show that the charges were purely malicious; that the only foundation for that of bribery was the overtures of HAMILTON himself to secure a price for his vote, and that in a capital stock of $16,000,000, Mr. OSBORN has never held more than ten shares, at $1,000, of the stock of the company last referred to.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, moved to take up his amendment as the order of business, so as to allow the House Amnesty bill to be considered at the present session.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, remarked that this being Saturday the Senate was very thin, a number of Senators having left the city with the understanding that only Executive business would be considered. He hoped the motion would be deferred till next week.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he had given five days' previous notice of the motion, and insisted upon a vote, and also stated, in reply to Mr. CONKLING, that his purpose was, if the motion prevailed, to call up the bill today for debate only.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, did not think the Senate so thin as represented. It was the fullest Senate he had ever known for a Saturday. He hoped no friend of amnesty would allow the subject to be postponed in that way.

[There were at this point some fifty Senators present.]

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, thought the time had come to act upon the subject, and would so vote.

Mr. CHANDLER moved an Executive Session. Lost—16 to 26.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a proposition withdrawing objection to Mr. ROBERTSON'S motion, on condition that a final vote on the Amnesty bill should not be taken until the Kuklux bill had passed both Houses.

Mr. ROBERTSON acquiesced, but several Senators declined to be bound by any such arrangement.

Mr. SAWYER was of opinion that after the bill which passed yesterday, no more opportune moment than the present could be found for passing the Amnesty bill. His own belief had been that there was an understanding that the subject should be considered today.

Messrs. CAMERON and FRELINGHUYSEN urged that a vote be deferred upon the pending motion.

During further discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL charged that the efforts of the opponents of the bill for delay were purposely designed to defeat action on the measure, and warned his friends that it would be impossible to have it acted upon if they now allowed it to go over.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then renewed the motion, upon which Mr. THURMAN demanded the yeas and nays. Carried—yeas, 31, nays 24.

An Executive Session was then held, and at 1¾ the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS.

The House met at 11 o'clock and resumed the consideration of the remaining Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. The amendment for the establishment of a public park in Washington City was the first that came up for consideration.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, offered a substitute for the Senate amendment, proposing to leave the whole subject in the hands of the Territorial authorities of the District, and to give them jurisdiction over the grounds in question, the proceeds of unused lots and squares belonging to the Government to be applied to their improvement. He explained and advocated his amendment.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, argued against the substitute, opposing the transfer of these grounds to the Territorial authorities, as they might be hereafter wanted by the Government for building or other purposes.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, opposed the amendment and the substitute.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, argued that before going to work to establish a magnificent park for the benefit of those who owned equipages, they should first improve the grounds surrounding the Capitol, which were now in a disgraceful condition.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, argued that the only safe thing to be done at present was to non-concur in the Senate amendment, and to refuse to have anything to do with the subject until next session, when a properly-matured bill could be got up. The persons who would have charge of the matter would buy up for a mere song the Government lots in the neighborhood of the proposed park, and increase their value 100 or 1,000 per cent.

Mr. BURDETT, of Missouri, agreed with Mr. BECK; he was in favor of a park in Washington, but he proposed that the people of Washington, like the people of every other city, should pay for it with their own money. He was willing, however, under proper restrictions, that the Government should furnish the grounds and let the city do its share in furnishing the money for their improvement. This was a very large measure of munificence.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, favored the establishment of a park in Washington. It was due to the nation that the Capitol, the most beautiful building in the world, should have a setting that was worthy of it; and then the public grounds extending between the Capitol and White House should be converted into a park.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote.

Mr. BURDETT moved to amend the substitute by providing that the cost of improving the park shall be defrayed by the City of Washington. Rejected.

Mr. COOK'S substitute for the Senate amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the Senate amendment as amended by the substitute, and it was rejected—Yeas 28, nays 112.

The Senate amendment as to the release of bank note currency was again taken up.

Mr. STOUGHTON, of Michigan, moved an amendment to the amendment adopted yesterday on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, providing that the proceeds of the tax on circulation shall be expended in defraying the cost of the release. Rejected.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on agreeing to the Senate amendment as amended yesterday, and it was rejected—yeas 36, nays 87.

The Senate amendment appropriating $100,000 for additional buildings at the military depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was, after argument by Mr. LOWE in favor and Messrs. DAWES, RANDALL and MCCORMICK against it, rejected.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS moved to amend the Senate amendment which repeals the law for the meeting of each new Congress on the 4th of March by adding a proviso that the repeal shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873. Rejected—yeas 65, nays 96.

The amendments having been all disposed of, Mr. BINGHAM moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. DAWES represented that to lay the bill on the table would be to prevent the payment of pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; to prevent the Assistant Marshals getting their pay for taking the census; to prevent the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, S. C., from getting the means to rebuild their Orphan Asylum, and to prevent the aged and indigent poor of Washington from receiving relief.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, remarked that it would do nothing of the kind, as there was nothing to prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) from bringing in a new bill for such purposes.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, remarked that Mr. DAWES' statement showed the value of the extra session of Congress.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected—yeas 65, nays 126.

A Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes was then ordered.

THE KUKLUX BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, at 3½ the Senate amendments to the Kuklux bill were taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said he would move to concur in all the amendments except the last two—the one in relation to the oath of jurors, and the other what is known as the Sherman amendment. As to those, he would move a non-concurrence, and ask for a Conference Committee.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, saw no possible objection to the proposition. He was glad to hear that the gentleman (SHELLABARGER) would move to non-concur in those most obnoxious amendments.

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved the previous question on the amendments. Seconded.

Mr. COX, of New-York, remarked that he did not care to discuss the amendments. They might pass with the silence of death and the grave.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, did not believe such amendments ought to pass without discussion.

The House proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The amendment extending the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus till the end of the next regular session of Congress, instead of till June 1, 1872, was rejected by 45 yeas against 98 nays.

The amendment in relation to the oath of jurors was rejected, without the yeas and nays.

The amendment known as the Sherman amendment, assessing damages on localities, was rejected by 45 yeas against 132 nays.

All the other amendments were concurred in.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and Messrs. SHELLABARGER, SCOFIELD and KERR were appointed.

The House then, at 4¾ o'clock P. M., adjourned.

THE MEAT TRADE OF THE CITY.

The Amount a Man Eats and Drinks in a Lifetime—The Old-Fashioned Butcher—The New Method of Selling Meat—Grades of Beef—The Trade Pursued by One of Themselves.

Our ideas of nutation are powerfully excited by the fancy of an honest old-fashioned drinker, taking a swim in the various fluids of a life's potations, an accurate statistician has summed up in round numbers the quantity of liquids absorbed, water not being counted in, at about 6,570 gallons, dividing this goodly-sized pond into the various elements of beer, wine and spirits. Enormous as this seems, it dwindles into utter insignificance when compared with the bulk of food consumed in the lifetime of a single individual. If an omnivorous septuagenarian Robinson Crusoe was placed on top of the edibles he had devoured during his life, what an appetising sort of island he would have to survey. At a low stratum to the geological formation he would find thirty oxen thrown into the crevices 300 sheep, and in the gaps nicely stowed away 300 lambs. One hundred and twenty-five calves, closely packed on top of that, would make a fair foundation for supper layers composed of 1,800 fowls, 300 turkeys, 200 geese, and 500 ducks, in which might be stuck like pebbles about 21,000 eggs. Here would crop out an upheaval of game beds, consisting of venison, pheasants, and partridges. There would be a fair resting place for 11,000 pounds of bread, 700 pounds of cheese, and the 2,400 pounds of butter. In a fissure might be safely stored the half ton of salt and pepper with the 8,000 pounds of sugar. Through this little inland might be flowing a rivulet of 1,000 gallons of milk. Quite a river might be represented by the 4,000 gallons of tea, coffee and chocolate, while several springs of oil of vinegar and of various sauces might add variety to the scene. Certainly along these water-courses might be seen growing the 6,000 pounds of vegetables which had been necessary to his existence. Of course this island stands in the midst of the 5,300 gallons of strong fluids before mentioned; hardly more than enough to give spice to the innumerable fish and the 30,000 oysters he had devoured. One single point strikes us at this stage. Who has calculated the wear and tear on dish, platter, glass, knife, fork and spoon necessary to serve up, to drink to out and to India out this most notable amount of food?

In a large City like New-York, as one follows one's way through Washington Market through jungles of beef, every new and then catching sight of vistas and panoramas of mutton, veal and pork, often wondering at the fantastic maw of a metropolis, one asks himself how are the details of this business carried on? It is not so much where the food comes from that is the marvel, as how the distribution takes place. The business of selling beef, which may be taken as a type, may suffice for an illustration.

The time of the old-fashioned butcher, who made his own selection of cattle, had them slaughtered and dressed under his own eye, and who was ready afterward to retail them by the single rib or steak, is one of the things which are past. Perhaps in all New-York there are not now forty of this class. When found, they are mostly old-fashioned people, who have been established almost half a century. They still only sell what they kill themselves, depending for customers on families who only will use the very choicest meat. Occasionally they supply a few of the first-class hotels and some of the European lines of steamers.

Twenty years ago the present method of selling beef, through middle men, who receive a commission on their sales, was inaugurated, and now ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the beef eaten in New-York passes through their hands. The large butchers buy their cattle, filling on an average from twenty-five to fifty per day, according to the wants of the market, and send it to their commission-house in Washington Market, that attends to their disposal. These parties charge five per cent. commission and guarantee, and act as bankers for the large butchers, ready to meet drafts drawn on them for purchases of cattle. The result has been to the advantage of all parties, and rapidity of transactions and final closing of accounts have been greatly expedited. To these commission men come all the retail butchers and grocery men, who can pick and choose amid thousands of quarters of meat for those exact grades which suit their trade.

The price of beef is quite capricious. Cheap grass is supposed to make cheap beef, dear grain the opposite; but, strange to say, the rule does not hold good. A single day affects the price of meat. A fluctuation from eleven cents dull to fourteen cents active has been quoted in the day's market. Occasionally this rise is caused by the stoppage on a railroad, when the live stock supply is diminished. Then some knowing ones pitch into the beef market, buy up most of it, and await a rise. A high market comes to a stand-still, almost to a panic, by a sudden change from cold to warm weather. Last, one would think, would lessen the price of beef. If a large class of people eat fish at a certain season beef must be a drug. Facts are again against theory. It seems in the country people have this idea and keep back their cattle, and just as often it happens that exactly during the Lenten season beef is scarce. The effect, however, on the market seems to be a demand for the better kinds of beef during this period, with a decline in the lower grades, which is readily accounted for, as the lower classes keep their festival more rigorously than the richer ones. Cheap poultry does, however, relatively affect the price of beef. Between them they keep up the balance of power. A plentiful supply of chickens and turkeys cut down the prices. A highly curious thing is the sympathy between meat and vegetables. A plentiful cabbage season makes a glorious beef market, corn-beef and cabbage having the closest and dearest affinities. One can therefore appreciate the broken-hearted duck exclaiming, "Here I am all ready for market, but neglected because the vegetable season is a dead failure and green peas five shillings a pint."

As to the method of selling beef, the old French adage of "It is easier to buy a good watch on credit than a leg of mutton," does not hold good. One would think that meat was cash. Though all the houses do try to adopt the cash system, pretty extensive credits are given, and many of the best houses carry monthly from $25,000 to $50,000 of beef bills. To be a good beef-salesman requires great activity and judgment. When you see a game of leap-frog going on in Washington Market, you may be sure there is nothing doing. Just as soon as business is the least active, everything seems to jump. Every man is at his post, lusty carriers shoulder their huge loads of beef, and there is not a moment to spare. The article he deals in being just as sensitive as that great staple—cotton—the price being affected by the merest breath, the meat-seller must be ever on the alert and be constantly in and with the market. He watches every rise, must know all the faces, who are the regular buyers, who are the outsiders, and if he sees many new faces in the market, he shrewdly suspects that something is up, and a rise may be expected. He ought even to be weather-wise, and should be able to determine about the meteorological conditions of the day after to-morrow, always having beef in his mind. If the market is a dragging one, sell he must and will, if it be warm. A single green fly buzzing, and, "take my stock at most your own figures," is his cry. Price then becomes no object to him; he has but one end in view—to clear his hooks. Many of these houses sell daily from $2,500 to $3,700 worth of beef, which, with the commission of five per cent., gives quite a good business. Government contractors are always in the market, and the demand for shipping always allows them to sell their meat at some figure. Practice enables them, at a glance, to judge of the quality of the beef, and a particular formation of bone, or appearance of smear tells them the sex and condition of the meat they have on sale, and even the stall it was grown in.

"The public are often very much mistaken," said to us one of the firm of a leading house, "about beef. Some people want white fat. Now, as an animal fattens, the first deposit of fat is white, but as the animal ripens or eats into sundries the fat is yellow. There must be proportions of size, too, in cattle, but that has something to do with breed. The best cattle are those who, when dressed, have the heaviest hind quarter. A fore-quarter ought to weigh 200 pounds; a hind-quarter 150 pounds. Taking the price, today, at nine and one-half cents for fore, and fifteen cents for hind, the more development we can get bound the better. The market is very capricious in regard to hind and fore quarters. Sometimes all New-York goes for rounds and nothing else will do; then again, may be next day, they are ravenous for steaks. It would not do for us to keep only one grade of beef, any more than it would for Mr. STEWART to keep nothing but silks. We have three grades, all the meat is excellent, only some is tender and some ain't quite as tender, or not to put too fine a point on it, tough."

He remarked that as a class of men, they were esteemed as remarkably straightforward and honest, and exceedingly jovial. That handsome diamond pins, stunning gold chains, mostly adorned their portly frames; also, that they had a marked passion for fast horses.

"You see," said our friend, "we have to keep a horse. There is always work to be done, and it costs no more to keep a fast horse than a slow one. Now, a lazy butcher ain't worth a row of pins—he must be stirring about all the time. They are the people to send us the best to sell, we must post them every day, and as we can't lose time, we have to travel fast. Here we are, in this market, selling beef from 9 o'clock in the night until 10 or 12 o'clock in the morning. It has to be quick, hard work, and then if we are through and want to enjoy ourselves, there ain't much time to spare, because we have no evenings, but have to go to bed at night with the chickens so as to be fresh in the mornings. Don't you see now that a fast horse was just made for a butcher! We are counted on being the best judge of horses, and when you want to bet on a horse-race you will never go wrong if you back up a butcher's horse. There are mostly many a one you can refer to on such occasions on the course. Spend our money free! Of course we do. But just come down and see us when there is a charity, and see how freely Jefferson Market bleeds. There is one trait about a butcher which sets him off from all others, and that is that he yearly or ever sees a party for a hill. Folks must eat somehow or other, though boarding-houses are dangerous things. Retail butchers lose lots of money through bad debts. If the public complain of the high price of beef, it's on this account; if it was a safer business as to pay, prices would come down. Somebody or other, though, very frequently, has to make it all right, and freely they spend it with an open hand. Our business, the regular commission one, is not risky. We mostly know all our customers. The parties who slaughter, however, run a good many chances. Sometimes they pile up money, but just as often lose it. It is highly speculative, and no rule or precedent can serve them. It's a lowering of wages, tails on them in a minute."

"Is it possible to corner beef? Has it ever been tried?" we asked.

"They do say some small ones were made with success. Only two years ago an attempt was made. The head party was worth a million dollars. It broke right down, and busted him and all of them higher than kites."

"Served him right!"

"Yes, it did; for the cheaper meat is, the better it is for all parties."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Chronicle of the Week.

THE THEATRES.

What with the brilliant debut, on Monday, of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, the first representation on the same night, of "Richard III.,"—according to SHAKESPEARE, not COLLEY CIBBER—at Niblo's, on a scale of uncommon splendor, the opening of the Fourteenth-street Theatre by Miss LAURA KEENE, on Tuesday, when Mr. W. CRESWICK, in "Nobody's Child," was the chief attraction, and finally the production, somewhat later, of "The Liar," by Mr. WALLACK, the dramatic week has been busy and exciting. Of all these events, except the last, we have already written at considerable length; and our comments on that last, but extremely interesting, revival are given below.

"THE LIAR" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. WALLACK on Thursday night gave his patrons a fresh novelty in FOOTE'S broad but vigorous and glittering comedy of "The Liar." We call the piece a novelty, despite its round century of age, since it has certainly not been seen here by the present generation, and since it appears in a new dress furnished mainly by Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS. It seems somewhat remarkable to those who have been accustomed to hear a good deal about the "English Aristophanes," without knowing much about his plays, that so few of those works should have kept the stage. FOOTE was in his glory only a hundred years ago, and lived long enough to read the American Declaration of Independence. Now, dramatists of fame confessedly inferior to his own still keep a place in public favor, and the question is, why this famous humorist should have failed to do so. The chief reason for this becomes apparent, however, on a cursory examination of his life.

FOOTE was bred to the law, [illegible] gone to the Middle Temple from Worcester College, Oxford. He resolved soon after to [illegible] upon the stage. There were difficulties in the way of this, and they were only surmounted, first, by his taking the "Little Theatre" in the Haymarket and becoming his own manager, and, secondly, by himself writing pieces to suit his own peculiar histrionic powers. About twenty of these were published, of which "The Lyar," (1762,) was one, and the publication, as well as much of their author's success as an actor, was due to his wonderful aptitude for imitating living persons—in the style of their speech as well as in gait, voice and gestures. Possibly in this alarming talent lies some explanation of the fact that Dr. JOHNSON was so much amused with FOOTE, and why FOOTE, in turn, did not stand in awe of Dr. JOHNSON. FOOTE enjoys, in truth, the distinction of having been about the only literary man of his time who was not afraid of Dr. JOHNSON. This is what the great lexicographer said of him: "The first time I was in company with FOOTE was at FITZHERBERT'S. Having no good opinion of the fellow, I was resolved not to be pleased; and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner pretty sullenly, effecting not to mind him; but the dog was so very comical that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible."

We gather from all this, without looking into FOOTE'S plays, the reason at once of their great success when written, and their comparative neglect thereafter. Caricature, to be diverting, must be set somewhere near the original, and its impressiveness weakens as the distance is increased. The polite gentlemen of WHITE'S and BROOKS'S screamed with laughter over FOOTE'S ingenious reproductions of their friends on the stage of the little theatre in the Haymarket, but as those friends died off one by one and were forgotten, the humor of the thing became more obscure. Some of FOOTE'S plays, notwithstanding, are not entirely dependent for success upon this trenchant but cruel element; and "The Liar," now complimented with resurrection, owes that good fortune to what in its own day was doubtless thought an equivocal merit. The play, indeed, was founded on the French "Le Menteur," and this again on a Spanish original. As seen at Wallack's it is very properly divested of some coarseness acceptable, we may believe, in FOOTE'S day, but unadmissible now.

The acting of "The Liar" at Wallack's is of less even excellence than that of some comedies we have seen there. At the same time it has merits of a sort that could hardly be found anywhere else. One of the most admirable and distinguishing characteristics of Mr. JOHN GILBERT consists of his ability to discriminate and individualize parts that of necessity have much in common. If we remember the great number of old men embodied by him, breeches-and-stocking personages of from one to five or six generations ago, and then call to mind how considerable is the proportion of clear-cut, distinct and memorable figures among them, we shall admire the versatility of the comedian no less than his infinite pains and conscientious fidelity to art. *Old Wilding*, however, is hardly to be placed in this gallery of Mr. GILBERT'S best portraits. It would be a very good piece of acting for almost any one else, but it is not in the actor's best manner, and it suffers by comparison with his abler efforts. Mr. WALLACK'S *Young Wilding* is exceedingly well-finished, graceful and harmonious. It betokens a close and intellectual study of the author's meaning, and a capacity for realizing the tastes, habits and methods of expression of a former time exhibited by very few. Mr. WALLACK is never wanting in vivacity, or in a keen eye to the bustle of the scene, and his *Young Wilding* in garb, mien, and delivery has a kind of historical accuracy extremely propitious for the best kind of stage illusion. Perhaps some might object to Mr. WALLACK'S impersonation that it is wanting in variety, and that it sometimes fails short in conveying the *plausible* side of *Young Wilding's* demeanor. The mendacious scapegrace, we may recollect, imposes for a long time on nearly everybody he meets, while his falsehoods are of the most flagrant description. The denoted shortcoming, if it is one, Mr. WALLACK is too thorough a student of human nature not to see and to correct.

The heroine of the comedy, *Miss Grantham*, has a painstaking representative in Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS. This lady evinces so obvious a desire to please that it is no gracious task to speak of her otherwise than with praise. There is, however, a palpable defect in her style, which it would be mistaken kindness to pass unnoticed. Mrs. JENNINGS forces herself too much. She forces her voice in both speech and laughter, and she forces her gesture in a manner precisely analagous. What is called spirit is most desirable on the stage, and gayety is infectious, and therefore charming. But hysteria is not joy, and spasmodic action implies not pleasure but pain. The rarest and perhaps most precious thing an artist can attain is the capacity for expressing repose. It is a danger not peculiar to the stage, but common to all art that the most earnest desire to achieve excellence oftentimes betrays into failure. Excessive effort, or at least the appearance of it, should be religiously avoided; for laborious-ness, since Eden, is still the equivalent of suffering, and too elaborate a simulation of delight inevitably suggests its opposite. This said, let us hasten to do Mrs. JENNINGS the justice to add that her performance showed much knowledge of the stage, unusual correctness of method—despite the indicated faults of redundancy—and that it was greeted with hearty applause. Of the other characters we do not feel called on to write; but it would be unfair not to record that the costumes of "The Liar," as presented at Wallack's, are simply superb, and that in other respects the accessories of the comedy do full justice to the reputation of the theatre.

Musical.

MISS NILSSON.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON has been re-engaged by Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH for next season, and will then sing in opera under his direction.

Home Gossip.

The subject of responses to encores is occupying the attention of several Boston newspapers. "H. H. A.," in a very sensible letter in relation to the matter, addressed to the *Daily Advertiser*, remarks in concluding it: "How can the evil be remedied? Singers and performers may be left to their own remedy, by refusing to gratify those of whom we thus complain. But the public, also, have rights in this matter, and it is in behalf of that dear public that I make this appeal for a reform. Let all sensible and well-bred people co-operate in this purpose, and let them support right heartily those singers and performers who show a disposition to assert their rights. Let us not make our selfish wishes the standard by which to regulate their labors and duties"....The death of JOHN P. MULLIGAN, a well-known gymnast and acrobat, under the name of John Keefe, is dead....The work of transforming Pike's Music Hall, in Cincinnati, into an opera-house, has been begun. When the place is completed, it will afford seats for 1,980 persons....Wednesday and Thursday Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL acted at the Providence Opera-house....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was, last week, at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....Mr. JEFFERSON acted at the National Theatre, in Washington, last week....Miss ISABELLA GLYN read in Washington last week....Miss JANE COOMBS and Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON begin a series of comedy performances at Wall's Opera-house, Washington, on to-morrow week....The English Opera Troupe was in Cincinnati last week....There was a Thomas matinée concert at the Boston Music Hall yesterday....The bills of the week in Boston showed the attractions to be "Arrah na Pogue" at the Globe. "Under the Gaslight" at the Olympic, and "Colleen Bawn" at the Museum...."School" was acted by Mr. DAVENPORT and his company at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week....The Wyndham Comedy Troupe was at the Olympic, in St. Louis, last week. The account of their first night says that the house was crowded. ....The new music hall in Providence will be opened in about a fortnight. It will have seats for 2,500 persons....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was at St. Louis, en route for Kansas City and San Francisco....Mr. BEN DE BAR has engaged the artists whose names follow to perform in Montreal during the approaching Summer season: John E. Owens, Edwin Adams, Joe Emmett, Maggie Mitchell, Lotta, Oates' Burlesque Troupe, Mary Mitchell, Albaugh, John Collins, Little Nell, Caroline Richings' English Opera Troupe, and L. P. Barrett. The theatre will be under the management of Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH.

Foreign News.

BOUCICAULT'S NEW DRAMA.

The leading attraction in the English Provinces has been a new drama by Mr. BOUCICAULT, given at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow. It is in three acts, is entitled "Effie; Or, The Cherry Tree Inn," and is said to have been the play written for Miss LOTTA. The *Era* newspaper says there is nothing original about the story, and the characters are chiefly old friends in new dresses; but the incidents are, with very few exceptions, stirring and probable in the serious, and most amusing in the comic portions of the drama. The situations are cleverly and ingeniously conceived, and artistically wrought up. The dialogue is illustrated by language having some approach to strength, and possessing a considerable pleasantry. The following is a brief sketch of the plot, which is very simple and interesting from the start. The first scene is the Interior of the Village Dispensary, in which are introduced *Dr. Abracadie*, a country surgeon, his daughter *Rose*, and *Bob Brown*, a young sailor. *Bob Rose* and *Rose Abracadie* are lovers, and on their fortunes the main action of the piece depends. The "course of true love never did run smooth," and in this instance there is no exception to the rule. The *Doctor*, through neglect and weakness, has thrown himself into debt, and has, moreover, placed himself in a position liable to be imprisoned by his chief creditor on a charge of felony. This creditor, *Sam Wiley*, is a miser, and proprietor of the Cherry Tree Inn, and will listen to no entreaties to forego his intentions toward the *Doctor*. *Bob* has himself no funds to relieve the old man; and while he is trying to raise means another personage appears on the scene—one *Sudley Deepcar*, an adventurer, and also a lover of *Rose*. He, learning the strait in which the old man is placed, determines to rob the miser *Wiley*, and so pay off the debts, turning the circumstance to account in winning *Rose* and supplanting *Bob Brown*. To further his designs, he procures the assistance of a confederate named *Sadlow*, a traveling wax-work exhibitor, and a plan is concocted by which the inn may be entered and suspicion may fall on *Evans*. *Deepcar* personates *Evans* with the aid of a wax mask, clothed after the manner of the sailor, and as the landlord is a lodger at the Cherry Tree Inn, the entrance to the house is effected very easily. While perpetrating the robbery in the bedroom of the miser, he awakes, and in a struggle with *Deepcar* gets stabbed. This robbery and attempted murder the bar-maid of the inn, *Effie*, witnesses; and in therefore she believes the rescue of *Bob Brown*, enabling the real villain to escape for the time. The scene where the robbery is committed is most effective. It is a quadruple set, and represents the bar parlor and passage on the ground floor, with a staircase in the passage, and above the landing of the stair and the miser's bedroom. To resume, every one believes in the guilt of poor *Bob* except *Joe Chirrup*, the ostler, who, in spite of her senses, feels convinced of his innocence. Even *Rose* thinks him guilty and gives him up; but eventually, after a train of circumstances, *Effie*, with the assistance of *Joe Chirrup*, contrives to track up the true criminal, whom she delivers up to justice, and thus establishes *Bob's* innocence. *Wiley*, too, in the end, after having recovered from the wounds inflicted by *Deepcar*, finds his whole nature changed, and turns out quite a pattern of charity, forgiving the *Doctor* his debts, and acknowledging *Effie*, who had officiated as the cook, house-maid, groom, bar-maid and boots of the Cherry Tree Inn, to be his daughter. The whole of the *dramatis personæ* are brought together in the last scene; the villains in the hands of the constables, *Rose* and *Evans* in each other's arms, the villagers cheering, and *Wiley* and the *Doctor* bestowing their blessings right and left, while *Effie*, who has loved *Bob* and been throughout the piece under a mistaken impression with regard to the state of his affections toward her, resolves to try and forget him; and *Joe Chirrup*, who loves *Effie*, is left lamenting when the curtain falls.

BRIEF NOTES.

The performance in Rome of "Gli Ugonotti" is thus written of by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*: "On last Tuesday," he says, "'Gli Ugonotti' was put on the Apollo stage wretchedly. The choruses were abominable, but STAGNO (the tenor) and BIANCHI MONTALDO (the soprano) made amends for many shortcomings, especially in the fourth act duo. I have never seen it so finely given. STAGNO is a Sicilian, from Palermo, and has been a great favorite in Russia. But the opera has not been a success, owing to the very defective manner in which it has been put upon the stage. Last evening—the second repetition—the audience hooted and howled to such a degree that the Princess MARGUERITE left the house at the end of the second act, and the orchestra and singers had to stop. The bowis of a Roman audience are very suggestive of old amphitheatres and wild beast games. It is a brutal race, the Roman lower class—a cruel one, utterly regardless of the feelings of others; it has in it still all the selfish, childish qualities which made it such an easy tool in the hands of the CÆSARS. Luckily it has lost its tiger-like love of blood, and is as timid as it is selfish."....Most of the London theatres were to open on Easter Monday, or shortly afterward. The Adelphi and Princess was to reopen with drama, the Lyceum to give French plays, and the Globe comedy and opera bouffe. Mr. FAIRCLOUGH was to play in tragedy at Sadler's Wells. The change at the Haymarket will be deferred till the 1st of May, when Mr. SOTHERN will reappear, and will play in Mr. BYRON'S new comedy, "An English Gentleman."....It is arranged that a Shakespeare celebration shall take place at Stratford-on-Avon on Monday, April 24, and probably be extended over the following day. The details are not yet completed, but a "Bidding" feature on the Monday will consist of a grand banquet at the Town Hall....Mdlle. DEFRESNE was about to leave London for Brussels, to fulfill an engagement made some time ago, but other artists of fashion have been engaged for Charing Cross, and the French plays will be continued....It's a recent performance of "Il Pianto Magico," by Mr. ROSENTHAL'S company at Newcastle, Signor BERTINI having become suddenly unwell, Mme. TREBELLI-BETTINI undertook the part of *Tamino* at short notice and sang the music throughout with the greatest success....The *Musical Standard* states that WAGNER'S last work is an Imperial March in honor of the German victories, and of the consolidation of the Empire which has crowned the complete triumph over their foe....RUBENSTEIN has given a grand concert in St. Petersburg with fabulous receipts. He has refused to come to London this season....The novelties promised by Mr. MAPLESON for the coming season are DOSSETTI'S "Anna Bolena," last played by GRISI, RUBINI and LABLACHE; FLOTOW'S new opera "L'Ombra," and CIMAROSA'S "Il Matrimonio Segreto." WAGNER'S "L'Olandese Dannato," only given twice last season, will be looked for with interest. The principal new-comers are Mlles. MARIMON and IDA BENDA, (both Continental favorites,) and Signor BIGNIO, who brings a good reputation from the Imperial Opera, Vienna, for the baritone rôles. Signor BORELLA, from the Lyceum, is also engaged....Mme. CHILLAG, who a few years since achieved great success at Covent Garden in dramatic operas, is engaged by Mr. GYE to again sustain her principal characters, and will make her first appearance as *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni" early in the season....A violin, by ANTONIUS STRADUARIUS, of Cremona, belonging to his great period (early in last century,) has been sold in Glasgow for £200. Another, by the same, in Musical World. M. WIENIAWSKI has concluded a two years' engagement with Mr. ULLMAN. During the first year he is to play as concerts in Europe, as a monthly salary of 5,000 francs, and during the second in America, at a monthly salary of 10,000 francs. In consequence of this engagement he will resign his post in St. Petersburg....The most contradictory reports are current with regard to the future of Italian opera at St. Petersburg. One paper announced that Signor MAPLESON intended undertaking the enterprise, and somewhat later assured its readers that he was only to be stage-manager. The *Golos* now asserts that the Italian Opera-house will be ceded to the manager on the same terms as at Moscow (that is to say, the latter will provide the theatre, scenery, appointments, orchestra and chorus, while the manager will be responsible to the singers. For this Signor MERELLI is to receive one-half of the profits. He has already engaged Mme. ADELINA PATTI for four months, during one of which she is bound to sing in Moscow, her conditions being 200,000 francs and two benefits, 15,000 francs guaranteed for each benefit....The European papers note that Miss CATHERINE MILES, of New-York, created a sensation in Milan, last month, on the occasion of making her debut in opera....In Florence, HERR HANS VON BULOW has lately been successfully introducing German musical masterpieces to the Italian public at his concerts. In the first series of concerts BEETHOVEN'S works filled the programmes; in the second series SCHUMAN'S, SCHUBERT'S and MENDELSSOHN'S works have been performed....Signor PETRELLA is now engaged in the composition of a new opera for the Scala, at Milan, to be entitled "Sixtus V." The new opera, "Elisabeth de Hongrie," composed by M. BEER, of Paris, a nephew of MEYERBEER, has been performed for the first time at Brussels. An Italian adaptation will be brought out at Milan....Herr LOUIS LOEWE, one of the most celebrated of German actors, died recently in Vienna, aged seventy-six years.

THE RACE-COURSE.

Preparations for the Spring Meeting at Jerome Park—List of Horses at the Club Stables.

As the racing season approaches, the track and training ground at Jerome Park begin to present an animated and lively appearance. There are at present over seventy race-horses located there, three-fourths of which are to be seen daily taking their customary gallops. The largest stable is that of Col. MCDANIELS, who has fifteen animals under his charge, viz: *Harry Bassett, Oysterman, Julius, Earl of Richmond, Lady Elizabeth, Belmont, Ortolan*, colt by *Planet*, dam by *Arlington*, filly by *Australian*, out of *Luna*, colt by *Blackbird*, dam by *Planet, Idaho, Joe Daniels, Boss Tweed, Mary Harding*, and *Hubbard*. The first-named horse was regarded as the fastest two-year-old that ran last year. *Oysterman*, who is an old public favorite, looks well, and will contend in most of the jumping races. Next in importance comes Mr. BABCOCK'S stable, with *Helmbold* at the head. This horse is being prepared especially for the Westchester Cup, which is run for on the second day of the Jerome Park Spring meeting. The other horses in his stable are *Hamburg, Yelp, Ransom, Mother, Pompey, Payne, Conductor* and *Daunter*. ANTHONY TAYLOR has seven horses in his string, including *Judge Curtis, R. B. Connolly, Edenton, Fanchon, Mary Louise* and *Haris*. With the exception of *Mary Louise*, who is lame, all these are in excellent condition. *Judge Curtis* being one of the finest horses on the track. The two WALDENS, father and son, have eight horses each. WALDEN, Sr., has *Cottrell* and *Tasmania* in his stable, while WYNDHAM WALDEN has old *Climax*, who, though now twelve years old, still shows signs of freshness and vigor, *General Yorke* and *Sanford*, and several two-year olds whom he thinks highly of. The veteran Dr. WELDON has two in training, *Leland* and *Astronomer*. MORGAN has three—*Gilmore, Mitchell* and *Molly McIntyre*, and Mr. THOMPSON has four, including the well-known hurdler, *Lobelia*. The other stables are occupied by Messrs. SNEDIKER, MCCOON, and THOMAS, who have each three or four horses. Mr. CHESTER, the Secretary of the Jockey Club, has had the track put into excellent order, and everything points to a very successful meeting in June.

Fair for St. Mary's Hospital—An Attractive and Benevolent Enterprise.

Rarely has the Academy of Music, of Brooklyn, been more brilliantly decorated, or been made to serve a more excellent purpose, than it has during the past week. From floor to ceiling it has been covered with the products of ingenious and subtile handicraft. The occasion of the display arose from an effort on the part of several charitably-disposed ladies to strengthen the hands of the Sisters of Charity who superintend St. Mary's Hospital and attend to all the unfortunates who require the aid of that institution. The work commenced on Monday last, and will be continued without intermission until next Saturday night. Everything that has been done by the ladies managers to make the Fair a success. Jewelers, sculptors, painters, furniture men, and dealers in fancy ware have given substantial tokens of their interest in the benevolent enterprise. The tables, apart from those devoted to refreshments, number thirteen, and are attended by ladies. Among the more valuable articles exposed for sale is a camel's-hair shawl, worth $500, the gift of Mr. A. T. STEWART, and a grand piano, donated by Mr. WEBER. Besides these contributions, there are many fine watches, diamond rings, gold chains and silver services displayed on the tables, and also numerous articles calculated to please the little ones.

It is the intention of the managers of the Fair to add to the receipts by having all the children of the public schools attend during the present week. Among other attractions there will be operatic and dramatic performances given during each of the Friday and Saturday nights, while on the other evenings of the week music will be furnished by military and civic bands.

Personal.

H. de Bellemet, Chargé d'Affaires of France, and Charles R. Cornwell, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel. Deputy Attorney-General S. H. Hammond, of Albany, and Major T. C. Bradford, of West Point, are at the Hoffman House. Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, is at the Astor House. Hon. R. B. Mitchell, of Paola; Hon. W. P. Clark, of Washington; Hon. Wm. D. Gaw, of Chattanooga; Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, and Hon. S. Bruiard, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Jones, of Pennsylvania, and Col. W. F. Downer, of Syracuse, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Frank B. Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. W. N. Strong, of Albany; John Duff, of Boston; Hon. S. A. Sheldon, of Louisiana, and W. A. Walker, of Canada, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Erie Litigation—Further Adjournment of the Petitions of Jay Gould and Charles Robinson.

In the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, two motions in regard to the Erie litigation are pending, one being made on the part of JAY GOULD claiming an interest in the 60,054 shares of stock claimed by HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders, and the other on behalf of CHARLES ROBINSON, applying for instructions under his appointment as receiver in the State Courts. The motions were adjourned two weeks since to await the issue of the references now in progress before Commissioner WHITE, and on yesterday they were again to come before the Court for argument. Mr. SOUTHMAYD made application for a further adjournment, as counsel for HEATH and RAPHAEL, observing that though they were making rapid progress in the references, the field for investigation increased correspondingly. Counsel for the Erie Company made no objection to the motion, and both petitions were then postponed to Saturday, the 6th of May.

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received the *Graphic*, (wedding number,)—a charming publication—the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, and other periodicals. He has also on sale all the new foreign magazines, including *Good Words*, *Cassel's*, *Macmillan's*, *Temple Bar*, *London Society*, *Belgravia*, *Cornhill*, *Dark Blue*, *Sunday Magazine*, and *Englishwomen's Domestic Magazine*. It will be seen from this last that Mr. BRENTANO keeps up his character of a caterer to periodic and pays as much attention to the over to the wishes of his supporters. He had the *Graphic* distributed this week within a few hours of the arrival of the steamer in port.

Wonderful Success.

The reopening of the MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' DEPOSITORY, No. 109 Broadway, Phœnix-place, on Saturday being fully, and a number of prizes have already been drawn. Two of the series of concerts have taken place, according to announcement. The third will be given at Steinway Hall, April 26. The sale of tickets and drawing of prizes takes place daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Depository of the Company, next door to Heimbold's drug-store. The ticket-holders are permitted to do their own drawing from the wheel, and the value awarded to the lucky one. Such fortune has had in store for them. Names and addresses of parties that have drawn prizes:

Miss Lizzie Osborn, No. 232 First-st., Philadelphia, Penn., gold watch, $175.
Mrs. A. Henderson, 213 Varick-st., painting, $200.
M. B. Levine, No. 176 Bowery, Turkish chair, $50.
Edward Harper, No. 39 24-st., sewing-machine, $75.
Geo. Ingham, No. 64 1st-av., wardrobe, $40.
John Hearn, 173 Grand-st., Brooklyn, painting, $200.
A. R. Huntley, 45 Greene-st., parlor furniture, $320.
J. A. Wright, Maltby House, cash, $10,000.
Wm. Richardson, location declined, painting, $200.
Thos. Harris, Albany, N. Y., cash, $75.
J. M. Hazlehurst, No. 319 Mercer-st., piano, $800.
H. P. Brock, Courtlandt and Washington sts., gold watch, $125.
H. J. Barrett, No. 856 Broadway, gold watch, $200.
F. Hensel, No. 220 Broadway, cash, $1,000.
Wm. Stockwell, No. 170 Elm-st., painting, $150.
Foster, No. 178 Broome-st., sewing-machine, $60.
J. B. Muney, Jersey City Heights, gold watch, $220.
H. C. Williams, No. 107 Centre-st.
Geo. Vail, No. 276 4th-av., organ, $400.
Leo Harris, No. 464 4th-av., piano, $600.
Frank Hawley, No. 320 Bowery, painting, $200.
Mrs. L. McClellan, No. 166 Thompson-st., cash, $1,000.
Mrs. Chas. Neff, No. 348 Bowery, furniture, $200.
Adolph Meyer, No. 194 Wooster-st., cash, $1,000.
Chas. L. Cobb, No. 127 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
John Falkehell, No. 228 West 18th-st., cash, $1,000.
A. D. Bishop, No. 15 Bleecker-st., cash, $5,000.
H. Jones, No. 320 Mott-st., cash, $5,000.
Henry Alden, No. 124 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Penn., cash, $5,000.
John E. Morris, 161 and 163 Broadway, piano, $250.
Tomich, No. 1,123 Broadway, painting, $125.
Chas. Simpson, No. 18 Ludlow-st., painting, $250.
Thos. E. Aitkin, No. 660 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, painting, $125.
Wm. Pepper, No. 397 Mercer-st., cash, $1,000.
Wm. Rice, No. 180 Prince-st., melodeon, $100.
John S. Keller, No. 1,324 Rivington-st., organ, $250.
Mrs. Rebecca Smith, 260 Monroe-st., painting, $100.
Stephen Flynn, Bunt-st., Brooklyn, painting, $700.
Mrs. Agnes Scrambler, cash, $175.
Mrs. Waters, No. 96 Houston-st., cash, $500.
Josiah Johnson, No. 113 West 10th-st., cash, $100.
C. J. O'Sullivan, No. 317 East 9th-st., cash, $200.
Amelia Stephens, No. 100 Hester-st., cash, $100.
Frank Andrews, No. 257 7th-av., cash, $100.
H. J. Bigelow, No. 270 Division-st., cash, $100.
Mrs. James McCready, No. 54 Richmond-st., Newark, N. J., carriage, $600.
R. D. Robbins, Tompkinsville, N. J., painting, $120.
Geo. T. Thompson, No. 220 Varick-st., cash, $100.
W. Hughes, No. 38 Commerce-st., gold watch, $200.
J. L. Williams, No. 270 West 38th-st., cash, $1,000.

The number of prizes are diminished every hour. Those wishing to purchase tickets should do so at once. By the investment of a single dollar you may secure a $5,000, $10,000, or $25,000 cash prize, or perhaps a Piano, Sewing-machine, Melodeon, Oil-Painting, Carriage, suit of Furniture, or some other desirable article. A great many prizes have been drawn, two of the series of Concerts have been given; the third will be given at Steinway Hall, April 26; the fourth will be given at the Academy of Music, May 10. Every person will be permitted to do their own drawing from the wheel.

DEPOSITORY AND SHOW-ROOMS, No. 109 Broadway, Next door to Heimbold's drug-store.—*Advertisement.*

L. T. Brownell, New-York;

EZRA H. CRANE, Newark, N. J.; FRED. HUTCHINGS, London, will receive their friends and the public at No. 190 Broadway, on and after MONDAY, 17th inst. Exclusively Merchant Tailoring.—*Advertisement.*

Boyd tea is the proper diet for all invalids. Sinch is afforded quick and cheap by the Texas Lisbigs Extract of Meat. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., sole agent, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

The Milton Gold Jewelry Company.

The unprecedented success of this Company has

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 15.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, April 15—P. M.

The Bank averages show a favorable turn for the lawful money strength of the general movement of $3,050,000. The Greenbacks are up $1,588,000; the Gold Notes are up $900,000, and the general line of Deposits lower by $1,067,000 than last Monday. The Loans have run off $4,527,000. To make the statement consistent, allowance should be made for about $1,072,000 other Currency than Greenbacks, (National Bank Notes, &c.,) as being added to the Deposits. That is:

Deposits drawn upon to pay loans		$4,527,000
Gain in greenbacks	$1,588,000	
In gold and gold notes	900,000	
Other currency	1,072,000—	3,460,000
Net loss of deposits		$1,067,000

Money at the close of the week was 6@7 ₩ cent. on Stock loans, on call, while balances were left with the great dealers in the Public Funds at 5 ₩ cent. The market was well supplied at these rates, although the demand from the Brokers on Railway collateral was fairly active.

The advance of ⅛ ₩ cent. in Gold on Friday was indifferently sustained, although the speculators for the rise had all the advantage of the shipment of the day, amounting in American Gold Coin to $950,000, of which $800,000 was put up at the Treasury in exchange for Gold Notes. The sales were 110⅝@110⅜ ₩ cent. Of the Gold Notes the Treasury Office canceled and sent to Washington in the afternoon, $1,525,000. The Customs of the week were $3,121,276, and the sales of Gold on Thursday, $2,000,000. Only $228,606 was paid out during the week for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. Exchange on London closed firm at 110 ₩ cent. for 60 days bills, and the business for the day's steamers was pretty large, and at full rates, owing to the scarcity of Merchant bills against Cotton and other Produce.

In the Public Funds the business was quite limited as far as the 5-20s of 1867 were offered at 112⅞@112¾ ₩ cent., and the 1862s at 113⅛@113⅜. The long 6 ₩ cents of 1881 advanced to 117 ₩ cent. The 10-40s are 109@109⅛, and the Currency 6 ₩ cents 115⅛@115⅜ ₩ cent.

Another very heavy business was done on the Stock Exchange in the Railway Stocks and in Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Mariposa, and other Miscellaneous Shares. The Southern State Bonds and the Pacific Railway Bonds were steady in prices and fairly active. Among the Railways Lake Shore took the lead, as on Friday, and sold in large lines at 105@106⅛@105⅞ ₩ cent. through the forenoon, and at 105⅞@106⅛@105⅞ at the Second Board. New-Jersey Central Stock and Scrip advanced, partly on the reinvestment of the April Dividends paid out upon the $30,000,000 capital of the concern, and partly on a speculative confidence that both Stock and Scrip are soon to go above par ex-dividend. The Union Pacific Stock continued active and the price seemed to be easily moved up to 31 ₩ cent. It was only 29¼ a few days ago, after having previously sold at 31 ₩ cent. In the morning there was some pause in Ohio and Mississippi, but later in the day the bidding ran up from 51⅞@52¼ ₩ cent. The friends of the Western Telegraph also carried up the price to the point from which it declined on Thursday and Friday. Reading firm at 109. The long-time favorite Stock of the Panama Company, which last season fell below par, sold down to 60 ₩ cent, or less than one-fifth its market value two years ago.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Bank Statement was received as favorable to higher speculation in the Railways, and notwithstanding some considerable realizations on Lake Shore, and a few other Stocks which had risen rapidly during the week, the prevailing temper of the market was strong, and the successful operators in the present favorites were casting about to know what is "best to take hold of next." New-York Central and North-west Preferred looked cheapest among the strong Dividend Stocks, as still ruling something below par:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¼	112⅜
American Gold	110¾	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97½	98¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	93¼	95¼
Reading Railroad	108¼	108¾
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	111⅞
North-west Common	80¼	80¾
North-west Preferred	97½	97¾
Pacific Mail	44½	44¼
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80¼
St. Paul Common	61⅞	61¼
Lake Shore	105¼	105¼
Ohio and Mississippi	51¼	52¼
Toledo and Wabash	69¼	69¾
Western Telegraph	57⅞	58¼
Erie	20¼	20¼
Union Pacific	30	30¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	66	Rhode Island 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new bds	66¼	Alabama 5s	70
Va. 6s, old	72	Alabama 8s	100¼
Va. 6s, new bds	72¼	Ala. 8s, Railroad bds	95
Va. 6s, reg. old	66¾	Arkansas 6s, Funded	56
Va. 6s, reg. old, '66	72	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	53¼
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ga. 7s, new bds	[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '81	103
N. Car. 6s, old	47¼	Ohio 6s, '86	103
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66	26¼	Ill. Canal bds, '70	100¼
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68	21	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C. new bds	25	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. Special Tax	18¼	Ill. War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s	70	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	69	Ind. 5s	100
Missouri 6s	92¼	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91¼	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	100
La. 6s, Levee bds	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	100
La. 8s, Levee bds	86	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	100
California 7s	110¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	100
Connecticut 6s	101		

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg., '81	116⅞	5-20 coup., '67	112¼
6 ₩ cent., coup., '81	117	5-20 coup., '68	112¼
5-20 coup., '62	113¼	10-40 registered	108¾
5-20 coup., '64	113¼	10-40 coupon	109
5-20 coup., '65	113¼	6s currency	115¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135¼	St. Nicholas	112
Manhattan	158	Marine	145
Merchants'	120	Commonwealth	89
Mechanics'	138	Importers' & Traders'	160
Union	145	Park	159
America	147	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
City	220	Central National	108¼
North River	[illegible]	Second National	175
Tradesmen's	153¼	Fourth National	116
Fulton	160	Ninth National	111
Greenwich	310	Tenth National	120
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Oriental	160
Mechanics' & Traders'	137	Gold Exchange	70
National	116	Del. & Hud. Canal	117
Merchants' Exchange	102¼	Pennsylvania Coal	222
Seventh Ward	107	Maryland Coal Co.	24
State of New-York	112	American Coal	46
Commerce	[illegible]	Spring Mount. Coal	48
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	116	Canton Co., Balt.	83¼
Broadway	[illegible]	Consol. Coal of Md.	35
Ocean	90	Cumb. Coal & Iron	33
Mercantile	128	Western Union Tel.	58¼
American Exchange	116	Quicksilver Min. Co.	11¼
Chatham	[illegible]	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa Mining Co.	8¼
Bank of N. America	102¼	Mariposa M. Co. Pf.	111¼
Hanover	102¼	Mar. M. Co. Tr. Ctfs.	25
Irving	[illegible]	Boston Water Power	24
Metropolitan	[illegible]	Adams Express	75
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Express	42
East River	115	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	5
Market	125	Am. Merch. Un. Exp.	48¼
Nassau	108¼	United States Exp.	49
Corn Exchange	136	Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	44¼
Continental	93		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 15.

Gold receipts	$873,587 97
Gold payments	1,730,108 04
Gold balance	87,586,327 04
Currency receipts	537,303 30
Currency payments	712,432 36
Currency balance	8,242,796 64
Customs	471,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,525,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	102
City 6s, New	101½	102
Camden and Amboy	118¾	119
Pennsylvania Central	64¾	64⅞
Reading	109	109¼
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Catawissa Preferred	46	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	29	29½
Northern Central	41¼	41½
Lehigh Navigation	36¼	36½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90½

The following is a detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending April 15, 1871:

April 10—Brig Henry Trowbridge, St. John, P. R.— American gold	$20,000
April 10—Bark Thos Dallett, Porto Cabello— American gold	3,000
American silver	2,190
April 12—Steamer Tybee, Puerto Plata— American silver	2,800
April 13—Steamer Russia, Liverpool— Silver bars	138,155
Gold bars	42,026
April 13—Bark Wheatland, Buenos Ayres— Spanish gold	2,651
April 15—Steamer Oceanic, Liverpool— American gold	110,000
American silver	14,000
April 14—Steamer Weser, Southampton— Foreign silver	143,302
April 15—Steamer Ocean Queen, Aspinwall— American gold	10,000
April 15—Steamer City of Paris, Liverpool— American gold	950,000
Silver bars	223,598
Total	$1,660,422

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,483,079.

The earnings of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the years ending Jan. 31, 1870 and 1871, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

[illegible]

The gross earnings of 1871 show an increase of $500,255 36, or 41.5 ₩ cent., over those of 1870; with an increase in expenses of $179,229 67, or 25.8 ₩ cent.—making the increase in net earnings, $321,026 69, or 63.3 ₩ cent.

The expenses of working the road were 51.2 ₩ cent. of the gross earnings, against 57.2 ₩ cent. in the previous year—a decrease of 6.4 ₩ cent. The expenses include all taxes, in which is $15,163 65 paid the State in December last in full settlement of claim for tax on tonnage from April 1, 1865, to March 31, 1870.

The bonded and other indebtedness on the 31st of January, 1870, was as follows:

First mortgage	$142,000 00
Second mortgage	39,000 00
General mortgage	2,784,000 00
Bonds paid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in exchange for Sunbury and Erie bonds	2,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds "Bennett branch"	59,000 00
Floating debt	531,112 77
Bond for real estate	31,564 73
Total	$6,081,678 50

The bonded and other indebtedness on the 31st of January, 1871, was as follows:

First mortgage	$112,000 00
Second mortgage	28,000 00
General mortgage	3,623,000 00
Bonds paid the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for Sunbury and Erie Bonds	2,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds, "Bennett branch"	48,000 00
Floating debt	873,788 00
Bond for real estate	34,564 73
Total	$5,119,333 62

The increase of the floating debt has been owing to the demands of the Company for new rolling stock.

The general account of the Company Jan. 31, 1871, is as follows:

Cost of railroad, equipments, &c	$10,334,814 42
Stock of supplies on hand	25,327 19
Miscellaneous assets	869,228 64
Cash on hand	8,378 38
Jefferson County Bonds	30,000 00
Stock in Brady's Bend Bridge Company	10,000 00
Total	$11,227,744 68
Capital stock	$2,266,350 00
Funded debt	7,511,000 00
Miscellaneous liabilities	874,165 17
Balance to credit of income account	786,229 [illegible]
Total	$11,227,744 68

President, WM. PHILLIPS; Directors, Wm. Phillips, J. Patton Lyon, Wm. K. Nimick, Wm. H. Lyon, B. J. Jones, Felix R. Brunot and James Park, Jr.; General Superintendent, J. J. Lawrence; Assistant Superintendent, T. M. King; Chief Engineer, H. Blackstone; Treasurer, John Ballantine.

The *Mark Lane Express* of April 3 says:

"March has at length redeemed its character for blustering and cold, for during the last week the night-frosts were frequently 20° on the thermometer, and the month has closed its career more like a lion than a lamb; but as scarcely any rain fell, we hope vegetation, though check'd, has not suffered. Still, as much of the wall-fruit was in blossom, this is doubtful. Great service will, however, have been done to the remaining stacks of Wheat, and better-conditioned samples have become common. This, together with much occupation in the fields, lessening supplies, has continued to give an upward movement to the Wheat trade, and had France become settled better prices would have been paid. Even as things are, exports are still the order of the day, and should the anarchy in the capital be put down speedily, a large business would be very probable; but we find millers there, noting the numerous departures for the more peaceful provinces, only venture upon grinding about two-thirds of their usual quantity of Corn, while the railways to the northern ports, where there are good arrivals from this country, are not yet available. Contracts made for delivery in March have therefore fallen through, and English liberality has in great part failed. The lately-chosen Government and the new Parisian Government seem afraid of each other, and a dead-lock is the result; still we must hope for better times, though the issue of events seems gloomy and uncertain. Here, happily, we can count our numbers undecimated by war; and if we could also count on the number of quarters in our possession, which some day we may be able to do, we could make an exact calculation as to our own wants up to next harvest; but without this knowledge the world has moved on some time with few years of general failure, and it remains still under the same superintendence. Some markets have, indeed, scarcely moved; but there has been an average rise of 1s., and, in places, of more; and though we now have the Baltic open, the ports there remain so highly rated that there is no margin for factors to step in, and the business done is mostly by the agents of foreign houses with well-known millers. Hence we often have dull markets because these gentlemen are well provided. Belgium as well as Germany remains firm; and though New-York advices complain of the late cable reports from Europe, there is little change. The arrivals off the coast since the 24th of March were 9 cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were Wheat, 1 Barley and 1 Flour. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 16 cargoes in all, viz.: Berdianski, to 54s.; Ghirka, 48s. 6d.@52s. 9d.; Sandomirka, 57s. 7½d.; Polish, 51s. 3d.; New Spring American, 55s. 6d. @56s.; California, 61s. 6d. Maize, 6 cargoes, 32s. 6d.@36s. Rye, 1 cargo, 37s. 6d. Barley, 1 cargo, 32s. 6d. @35s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 75,062 quarters at 55s. 2d., against 58,235 quarters at 42s. 5d. in 1870. The London averages were 58s. on 1,920 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 25th March were 837,466 cwts. Wheat, and 64,724 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Financial Agents for the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

The total issue of these Bonds is $1,500,000 on 112 miles of road completed and now in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

The gross earnings of this road are now exceeding in amount its operating expenses and the interest on its bonded debt.

These Bonds are therefore a first-class investment, and must soon advance in price, as but a limited amount now remain unsold.

We recommend the Securities with perfect satisfaction.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the New Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States now amount to about $60,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the New Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:

First—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents., which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to the subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange United States 5-20s at once, in the registered or coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The reduction of the public debt since the close of the war of the rebellion, and the relief, at the same time, to the annual burden of interest, are as follows:

Principal of debt, 1865	$2,756,995,275
Paid under Johnson	265,595,371
Principal, March 4, 1869	$2,491,399,904
Paid under Grant	223,083,673
Present public debt	$2,268,316,231
Interest charge, 1865	151,832,051
Reduced in four years by payment and funding	25,442,501
Interest charge, 1869	$126,389,550
Reduced in two years by payment	12,052,998
Present interest charge	$114,336,552

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the public debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The whole proceeds of the new loans will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of advertising United States loans.
TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 15.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company and Marine Insurance Company; allowance granted, $150.

SECOND DISTRICT SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 15.

By Judges Gilbert, Barnard and Hogeboom.

DECISIONS OF CASES ARGUED AT APRIL TERM.

Theodotus Burwell *vs.* Wm. H. Robertson et al., Supervisor; order appealed from (denying motion for injunction) affirmed.

Gustave Lindorff, appellant, *vs.* Henry G. Schmidt et al., respondent; order appealed from reversed and reference vacated.

Henry L. Rider et al., respondent, *vs.* Cornelius O'Donnel, appellant; motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs.

John Hong *vs.* Thomas Doyle; order appealed from, made at Special Term by Justice GILBERT, affirmed without costs.

Cyrus J. Seely, appellant, *vs.* Cornelius Boyn, respondent; judgment of County Court reversed and judgment of Justice affirmed, with costs.

Harold Olsen *vs.* Torbill Anderson et al.; decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

Henry W. Bischoff, appellant, *vs.* Isaac Foster, respondent; judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

John Rorke respondent, *vs.* Henry Hawkins appellant; order appealed from reversed, and judgment for defendant on verdict, with costs.

John Warren, respondent, *vs.* Gebart Wessels, appellant; judgment affirmed by default.

James Oakes, respondent, *vs.* Peter V. Husted, appellant; judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Wm. F. Strang, respondent, *vs.* Howard Newlin, appellant; judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

Hanuah M. Webb, respondent, *vs.* Jonathan Odell, appellant; judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

Lewis Williams, respondent *vs.* People's Fire Insurance Company, appellants; appellant not appearing, order that judgment be affirmed unless appellant send in case within twenty days.

People ex rel. Jane B. Hyde, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Joseph B. Allen; judgment appealed from reversed, with costs.

Ann Cole, appellant, *vs.* John A. Hughes, respondent; judgment appealed from reversed, with costs.

Chas. P. Houghian, respondent, *vs.* Gustavus Richter, appellant; judgment reversed unless plaintiff deduct $375 08 from verdict within twenty days, costs to abide; otherwise judgment affirmed without costs of appeal.

John D. Docke, respondent, *vs.* Wm. D. Burrows, appellant; judgment affirmed, if respondent elect to deduct $97 98 from verdict without costs.

Grace A. Henshaw, appellant, *vs.* John H. Rowland, respondent; judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

Fishkill Landing Machine Company, *vs.* National Spring Company; judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

Poughkeepsie and East River Railroad Company *vs.* George L. Dennis; judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

A. Woodruff *vs.* J. P. Robinson; A. Woodruff *vs.* F. Woodruff; judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

Wm. Worts *vs.* Hugh Downs; judgment appealed from reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Thomas C. Baldwin *vs.* Abraham B. Conger; on motion of respondent, appellant not appearing, judgment affirmed with costs.

Henry Bookmeyer *vs.* Michael Hannon; judgment appealed from; affirmed by default with costs.

Jacob T. Jackson *vs.* Grace Sheridan; judgment appealed from; affirmed with costs.

Amanda M. House *vs.* Mary L. Jackson.—Judgment appealed from. Affirmed with costs.

Watson B. Fa[illegible] *vs.* James Fisk, Jr. Orlando W. Joslyn *vs.* Wm. Heath, et al. Same *vs.* J. Fisk, Jr. Same *vs.* same.—Judgment appealed from; reversed with costs. Opinion by J. Hogeboom.

J. F. Barnard *vs.* Phebe J. Terwilliger.—Judgment appealed from. Affirmed with costs.

GENERAL TERM ORDER.

Ordered that every judgment for the sale of lands in Kings County, in partition or on the foreclosure of a mortgage, shall direct the referee or other officer making the sale, forthwith, on the receipt of any part of the proceeds of sale, to deposit the same in the Brooklyn Trust Company to the credit of the action, and that any interest allowed by said Company shall be accounted for as a part of the proceeds of the sale, such deposit to be drawn on the check of such referee or officer, or his successor appointed by the Court, made payable to the order of the person, or his attorney, entitled thereto. By order of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 15.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SALVAGE DECISION.

Henry Winsor and William D. Winsor vs. Steam-ship Rebecca Clyde.—The action in this case was instituted by the plaintiffs, the owners of the steam-ship *Norman*, for themselves, and in behalf of the master and crew of the vessel, against the *Rebecca Clyde*, to recover salvage money. On the 3d of January, 1870, while on a voyage from Boston to Philadelphia, the *Rebecca Clyde* was discovered thirty miles east of Barnaget, in a disabled condition from the effects of a storm that prevailed during the previous evening. Her mainmast and steam stack were swept overboard, and the services of the *Norman* were required to tow her into the harbor. Judge BLATCHFORD allowed as salvage $4,000—the owners of the vessel to receive $2,000, the master $300, and the remainder to be divided between the officers and crew, in proportion to their respective monthly salaries, the apportionment to be made by a Commissioner if required. The prayer of the answer, that the Court will decree what amount the vessel and cargo respectively shall pay, was, as the Court understood, waived at the hearing. The claimants will be charged with the costs.

SUPREME COURT—APRIL 15.

Before Judge Sutherland.

AN ERRONEOUS VERDICT—HABEAS CORPUS IN THE CASE OF THOMAS FORRESTER.

It will be remembered that some time ago a boat was discovered in the Bay at night, out of which one man had been lost, and in which was Thomas Forrester, who was half drowned, having stolen property in his possession. The dead body of Forrester's companion was subsequently picked up, and Forrester was imprisoned on a charge of larceny. On Monday last the latter was placed on trial for larceny in the Richmond County Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Tappan. The testimony offered in the case showed that an error had been made in the name of the complainant, the owner of the property, and thereupon the Court directed an acquittal of the prisoner, on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment. The Clerk of the Court, instead of entering the verdict as one of acquittal on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment, entered a general verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was remanded to await a new trial. Yesterday, Mr. Charles S. Spencer appeared before Judge SUTHERLAND, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and asked for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, to bring the prisoner and the record before the Court, that cause be shown, if any exists, why he should not be discharged. His discharge will be insisted upon on the ground that the record shows his unconditional acquittal, and under the provisions of the Constitution, he cannot be a second time placed on trial. This application is made here, because in Richmond County there is no Judge who has the power to grant a writ of habeas corpus, and in such cases the statute provides that the application may be made in an adjoining county.

Judge SUTHERLAND granted the writs, making them returnable on Wednesday next.

TAMMANY NEGROES.

Another Scheme for Catching the Colored Vote—A Negro Regiment to be Raised by Tweed & Co.

Another scheme of Tammany to influence the colored vote is the establishment of a colored regiment in this City, to be called the Griffin Excelsior Guards, which is to be supported and to be under the management of the Ring. The organization owes its name to Mr. GEORGE H. GRIFFIN, who took part in the Fenian celebration, and who is the cherished friend of Boss TWEED, the Mayor and other leading lights of Tammany. Col. GRIFFIN and Lieut.-Col. TAYLOR, of the new organization, together with several other colored gentry, have had for some time past a subscription on foot to raise this regiment. Their efforts have been chiefly among the Tammany men, and they have been, according to their own story, treated with great politeness and liberality, but though the money has been coming in fast the recruits are coming in slowly, as we are told, upon the authority of a colored gentleman with a high reputation for veracity. This gentleman also assures us that it would be impossible to muster twenty-five men who admit the fact of their membership in the regiment, and at least twenty out of the twenty-five are officers. Wishing to get the particulars of the story, a TIMES reporter interviewed Lieut.-Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of the Guards, and received from him the following history of the organization: The Griffin Excelsior Guards were started March 20, and when fully organized is to consist of seven companies, with fifty-two men to a company. The principal officers appointed at present, not all of whom are yet commissioned, are as follows: Colonel, George F. Griffin; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Taylor; Adjutant, E. H. Hayes; Capt. Heimsley, Company A; Capt. Asa Francis, Company B; Capt. E. K. Thomas, Company C; Capt. Wells, Company D; Capt. Johnson, Company E; and Capt. George A. Washington, Company F. Rev. John Peterson has been invited to the chaplaincy. A full corps of twenty drummers have been engaged, and Mr. Francis A. Pennoyer has been appointed Drum-major. District-Attorney Fellows is the drill instructor.

The uniform is said to be of the most gorgeous description, and is described as follows by Lieut.-Col. TAYLOR: Uniform for staff officers, dark-blue pants, with broad gilt stripe; dark-blue coat, cut close-bodied, also trimmed with gilt, and three rows of gilt buttons. Heavy gold epaulettes are to be worn, and a chapeau with white feather. Line officers will wear the same uniform, only moderated, and privates ditto, with the addition of white leggins to the pantaloons, on which the gilt stripe will be quite narrow. Cross-belts and white epaulettes will also be used. The hats to be worn by the privates are to be modeled after the fashion of FISK's famous command, and are to be decorated with a white pompon. The Drum Corps will be dressed in a uniform *a la Turcos*. It is estimated by Col. TAYLOR that it will cost at least $8,000 to fully equip the regiment after it receives its arms and accoutrements from the State. Mayor HALL, Sheriff BRENNAN, and other high City officials, have volunteered their aid and assistance in the formation of the regiment, and it has finally received the seal of approval from the autocrat of all New-York, Boss TWEED himself. A committee consisting of Col. GRIFFIN and several others, paid a visit to Albany, and were there assured that the regiment would be promptly mustered into the State militia as soon as they were prepared for enrollment agreeable to the laws of the State. Upon showing the subscription list, Senator NORTON promptly subscribed $50, Senator CREAMER donated $50, and Senator TWEED and a half dozen others followed suit. Boss TWEED finally told them that there was no need of their troubling themselves further about the necessary funds; that it was a small matter, and that he would attend to it himself—he would see the thing through. They could go to work and he would back them. Col. GRIFFIN and his colaborers returned to the City overwhelmed with the generosity of the "Boss," and pour the story of their reception at Albany into the ears of every willing listener. "Excelsior" is the motto of the regiment, and Col. TAYLOR says that they expect to go ahead of all other regiments in the City, by means of constant drills by the Tammany Fellows, in the Armory over Centre Market, the place set apart for them.

A half-dozen of the gorgeous uniforms of the regiment are on exhibition at DRUMMOND's, for the inspection of such colored men as might be tempted to wear them, and with an abundance of means and rich backers, nothing seems to be lacking to fill up the companies except the recruits, who are so slow to avail themselves of the rich uniform and other inducements.

THE SCHOOLS.

Discipline in our Public Schools—The Charges against the Principal of Grammar School No. 31.

The examination in the case of A. T. GALLAGHER, Principal of Public School No. 31, who is charged with being repeatedly intoxicated during school hours, with neglect of duty, and using abusive and indecent language to his assistants, was resumed yesterday, before the Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education. Mr. GROSS took the chair. Mr. GALLAGHER's counsel, Mr. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, read a number of letters from friends and acquaintances of Mr. GALLAGHER, in testimony of his good character and disproof of the charges pending against him. An official document, dated Feb. 27, was also read from the Board of School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, censuring Mr. GALLAGHER for violating the School law, which forbids the interference of the Principal of any school with the Principal of the Primary Department. DENNIS J. TWIGG, School Trustee in the Seventh Ward was then sworn, and testified to the same facts as already given by him at his previous examination. CHAS. A. SHLEGEL, Professor of Languages in the Female Normal School, testified that he had been a teacher in Mr. GALLAGHER's school during 1869 and 1870; saw Mr. GALLAGHER every evening; never saw him intoxicated in school or out; his conduct toward his assistants was always correct and courteous. Mrs. ADELE BASSIN, teacher of drawing in School No. 31, testified that she had known Mr. GALLAGHER seven or eight years; frequently met him in school; never saw him under the influence of liquor; never heard him speak disrespectfully to his assistants.

Cross-examined—Gave only two lessons a week of one hour each.

ANTHONY A. GRIFFIN, formerly Vice-Principal of School No. 2, testified that he had known Mr. GALLAGHER three years; once taught evening school under him; never saw him intoxicated; have seen him in a state of mental excitement; he sometimes spoke sharply to witness.

Cross-examined—On one occasion noticed a smell of liquor in Mr. GALLAGHER's breath; believe this was in school; have seen Mr. GALLAGHER take liquor four or five times; this was in his own house.

Mr. TOOKER objected to any evidence being received as to Mr. GALLAGHER's conduct outside of his school, and the objection was sustained.

JOHN F. TOWNLEY, First Assistant teacher in Grammar School No. 31, testified that he had known Mr. GALLAGHER for several years; there has been no Vice-Principal in the school since Dec. 24; a Vice-Principal is of great assistance to a Principal; have no fault to find with Mr. GALLAGHER as a teacher or a man; have heard that Mr. GALLAGHER has ill-treated some of his assistants; have no distinct recollection of the 14th of February; have never noticed anything particular about Mr. GALLAGHER's manner of reading the Bible; never saw him "lushy."

Cross-examined—Mr. GALLAGHER examined witness' class last in January; know of no written record of it; had seen some of it; the duty of Vice-Principal has been discharged partially by Mr. GALLAGHER; the boys of the first class have sometimes been sent home before their time; they came late to school; Mr. GALLAGHER was absent from school one week in March; also one week before that; no semi-annual certificates have been given out during the year. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Saturday next.

Opening of the Gilsey House.

The formal opening of the "Gilsey House," at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, took place last evening. The edifice is one of the most imposing of our metropolitan palace hotels. It is built of iron columns and plates, with brick inner walls. The Broadway front is seventy feet, the street side being 150 feet. There are eight stories, three of which are in the Mansard roof. From the side-walk level to the chimney-tops, the height is 125 feet. The internal arrangements are of surpassing magnificence. The main staircase winds from the basement to the dome, the first two flights being of solid stone, and all the banisters are exquisitely carved. There are two hundred and seventy rooms, all of them well lighted and ventilated, with communications to the main office by speaking tubes from each. They are of all sizes and in suites, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Steam elevators for guests and their baggage extend from roof to cellar. The owner is P. GILSEY, Sr.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited on or BEFORE APRIL 20 will draw interest from APRIL 1.

WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

Assets $2,941,828 52
Deposits, inc. int. 2,732,379 48

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (SUN BUILDING,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK. INTEREST COMMENCES EVERY MONTH.

On special accounts checks paid at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. Open daily 10 to 3, and Monday and Saturday evenings 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $3,616,857 05.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE April 20 draw from April 1 Six per Cent. Interest. Dime Savings Bank, No. 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, near the ferries.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 3 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, for the election of ten trustees for the first class, one trustee to fill a vacancy in the third class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NOTICE—$30,000—DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned trustees, to secure the payment of the land grant mortgage bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon on the 20th day of April, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of thirty of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said land.

W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.
April 1, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS THE REMAINING $100,000 SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. | EDWARD HAIGHT, JR., Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS.

No safer or sounder security in market than ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS. For sale, and descriptions given on application, by A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 196 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on 12th inst. the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ROBT. D. HART, JOHN A. NEWSOULD, PETER D. COLLINS, PHILAN. HANFORD, WM. L. CONKLIN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JOS. C. APPLEBY, JONA. THOMPSON, WM. C. ARTHUR, ROBERT R. WILLETS, ELISHA BROOKS, CHARLES F. TAG, JOHN R. DUNHAM, JOHN S. GILES, BENJ. W. MERRIAM, S. F. JOHNSON, ABRAM DURYEE, WM. MONTROSE, WILLIAM CLOSE, SAMUEL COULTER, EDWARD EWEN, HECTOR MORISON, SAMUEL TRYON, JAMES DICKSON, HENRY SCHUBART, SAMUEL R. MARBATT, NASH MOSSMAN, J. HENRY LANE, PHILIP C. HARMON, ALON. E. HAMPTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held THIS DAY, ROBERT D. HART, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and PETER D. COLLINS, Esq., Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

JAMES VERMANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German. No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 896 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN ten private lessons; book-keeping, &c.; success guaranteed to all, old and young.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 40 East 14th-st.

EARNEST TEACHING. COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, [illegible], washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2.50 FOR 24 WRITING LESSONS—Book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics; languages privately taught. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence.

MISS E. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens April 12. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

COAL.

COAL.—THE BEST QUALITY OF CUMBERland and other semi-bituminous and bituminous coals, for steam and smithing purposes, for sale at the lowest market prices by the cargo.

GEO. W. PECK, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

COLUMBIA HALL.

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This popular hotel has been almost entirely rebuilt, and will open for the reception of guests June 1. Its attractions now surpass any Summer resort on the continent. Parties and families wishing to engage rooms for the Summer will please address

DANIEL GALE & CO., Proprietors, Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON LELAND & COMPANY, a firm composed of Simeon Leland, Charles Leland and Warren Leland, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to orders of the United States District Court made in the matter above entitled, the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction, at the billiard-rooms, bar-room, and dining-room, on the premises known as the Metropolitan Hotel, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of April, 1871, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the property of the said bankrupts in my custody, by virtue of a warrant of seizure after adjudication in bankruptcy, duly issued to me in said matter, and dated April 5, 1871. Said property consists of hotel furniture, mirrors, beds and bedding, chamber, parlor, dining-room and other furniture; plate, glass, stores, wines, linen, blankets, carpets, &c., in great variety, heretofore in use at said hotel, and appurtenances. Catalogues of which can be had by application on said premises on the morning of each day's sale.

Said sale will continue from 9 to 5 o'clock each day until concluded; and all goods purchased must be paid for upon the day of sale, and removed before 1 o'clock P. M. of the following day.—Dated New-York, April 12, 1871. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &C.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock, at No. 110 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture in said house, [illegible]

The above furniture is in good order, and by the best makers.

Descriptive catalogues may be had at the offices of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st., Union-square.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 11 A. M., at the private residence, No. 34 Clinton-place, between Greene-st. and University-place: [illegible]

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 6 East 46th-st., near Madison-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, [illegible]

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND TWENTY LOTS AT WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 22, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, twenty lots at West Morrisania, [illegible] No. 14 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID KEMPNER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 5th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 20th day of April, 1871, sell at public auction by Bennett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 12 College-place, upstairs, the personal property of the bankrupt above named, as follows, viz.: [illegible] &c., &c.—Dated April 14, 1871.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDMOND P. SANGER and others, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 5th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 20th day of April, 1871, at 12 M., at the auction-room of Bennett & Dennis, No. 112 Pearl-st., all the personal property of the bankrupts above named, as follows, viz.: [illegible] For catalogue of property, apply to the auctioneers.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
Dated April 12, 1871.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN FURNISH the highest testimonials as to character and social standing, desires a position as companion to a lady, to whose comfort she would devote her time and attention; is perfectly willing to travel, either in this country or abroad, and is never sea-sick; the advertiser is fully competent to fulfill every requirement necessary in a family of refinement, and by the faithful performance of her duties hopes to render mutual satisfaction. Address for one week S., No. [illegible] av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse; no objection to travel with a lady. Call at No. [illegible], over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO FIND A GOOD situation for her girl as waitress and to do chamber-work; can be highly recommended by her. Apply at No. [illegible] 38th-av.

A YOUNG GIRL WHOSE HOME IS IN Switzerland wishes to return with a family as nurse or lady's maid while traveling in Europe; speaks German, French and English. For information address Rev. MR. ROSENTHAL, Pastor of the German Presbyterian Church, North Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A situation for his coachman where confidence and satisfaction are required; married, without family; thoroughly understands the care of horses; an excellent opportunity for any one wishing his services. Call or address P. R., No. 156 East [illegible]-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man, with over six years' City reference from his last place; no objections to the country. Address D. C., No. 141 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man, who speaks several languages, as traveling servant to a gentleman or family; unexceptionable City references. Address J. H., French tailor, No. 67 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English gardener; just arrived; married; wife would go as laundress or dairy-maid; unexceptionable references. Address H. R., care of A. Russell, No. 48 Murray-street, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COURIER or traveling servant by a competent German, well acquainted with the Continent; best of City references. Address A. A., No. 34½ West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as butler in a first-class family; has the best of City reference, also good reference from the old country. Apply at [illegible] 6th av., corner of [illegible]-st.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO GET A gentleman's place in the City to take care of in the Summer; the best of references from present employer. Call at No. 663 3d-av., Room No. 8.

HELP WANTED.

ALL RESPECTABLE GIRLS WANTing situations in private families or hotels in City or country, are informed that by calling at CARPENTER'S First-class Employment Agency, No. [illegible] West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., they can have their choice of a large number of excellent places now waiting to be filled.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, American or English, to take charge of an infant six weeks old; first-class reference required. Apply to Mrs. S., No. 344 East [illegible]-st. Monday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TORTOISE-shell workers; also, two men experienced in welding shell. Address, stating what experience you have had, Post-office Box No. 680, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, A PROTESTant, with City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 16th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, the 15th inst., the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, and numbered from 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on behalf of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of LOUNSBERRY & FANSHAWE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. F. LOUNSBERRY.
W. S. FANSHAWE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of FANSHAWE & MACDOUGALL.

W. S. FANSHAWE.
C. C. MACDOUGALL.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

HOSIERY.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY NOW OPEN OF
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSE, IN SAN-DAL, LACE AND EMBROIDERED.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S IMITATION BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND SPUN HOSE, IN TARTANS AND FANCY STRIPES.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE.
LADIES' SILK AND LISLE THREAD OPERA HOSE.
MEN'S COTTON, LISLE THREAD, REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN, PLAIN AND FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

UNDER-WEAR.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SILK, GAUZE AND GOSSAMER MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, MEDICATED SCARLET DITTO, &c.
ALSO,
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND FANCY COATINGS.
AN UNSURPASSED STOCK OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW OPEN FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, AT RETAIL.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE FRENCH MACHINE EMBROIDERY, GUITARE FOR SUMMER DRESSES, &c., &c., will be offered on MONDAY, GREATLY UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

INDIA SHAWLS.

FIFTEEN CASES,
BOUGHT IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE, AMOUNTING TO ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD, THIS IS THE LARGEST LOT OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS EVER OFFERED AT ANY ONE TIME, AND ARE NOW ON SALE AT LESS PRICES THAN INDIA SHAWLS HAVE EVER BEEN PLACED UPON THIS MARKET.

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF FINE CARPETS NOW OPEN.

SMYRNA, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND TOURNAY CARPETS, IN ONE PIECE.

Forming together the largest and most beautiful assortment of these goods ever exhibited in this country.

ALSO,
FRESH ARRIVALS—FRENCH MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, ROYAL WILTON, ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS AND ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN.
A splendid assortment of SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND FIGURED SILK TERRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED WORSTED TERRIES, TAPESTRY AND CLOTH COVERS.
BILLIARD CLOTHS ALL COLORS.
SATTEENS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, TURKI TURK TWILLS, SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, BED SPREADS,
WINDOW SHADES,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

DIAMOND D MOHAIRS.

It has been almost impossible in this country to obtain a really good Alpaca which would retain its color and brilliancy. The enormous duties making goods rate high, the tendency has been to import a poorer article, which would look well for some time after being worn, but which in the shades made of fugitive materials, cannot retain their appearance, and the result is a lady saves 75 cents on a dress which costs $3 to make up, and is quite shabby in a few months. Satisfied that the ladies would appreciate a really good Alpaca, we imported this first-class Alpaca, well known in England, France and Germany, and the result has been (as we anticipated) a steadily increasing demand. Those who have worn them for some time say they will not be older, as they do not crease, wrinkle, or lose their color and brilliancy.

Unlike the ordinary Alpacas sold in this country, these goods will not shrink, spot, stain, and consequently are not injured by water, and may be sponged or when soiled. Their brilliancy is obtained by the wool they are made of, and not by hot pressing and kindred trickery, like the ordinary goods.

Do not buy an Alpaca until you look at these goods, try them, and you will find they are all that is claimed for them.

They are now to be obtained from nearly all first-class retail dry goods houses throughout the country.

Sole Importers,
H. B. FALCONER & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, APRIL 17, AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF SILK, POPLIN, ORGANDIE, LAWN AND LINEN READY-MADE SUITS.
A FULL LINE OF MISSES AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, BOYS' CLOTHING, LADIES' SACKS MADE PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CLOTH AND SILK SACKS.
THE ABOVE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES, UNSURPASSED IN STYLE AND TASTE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING FOR SALE A STOCK OF REAL INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE, NO. 268, A LARGE PORTION OF WHICH WERE PURCHASED DURING THE SIEGE OF PARIS, AND WHICH, FOR STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN THIS CITY OR ELSEWHERE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, APRIL 17, A LARGE ADDITION OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES TO THEIR STOCK OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, IN-CLUDING BARGAINS IN SHIRTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HALF HOSE, &c.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CORSETS, HATS and TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, IN ENGLISH, STRAW, CRAPE, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND FANCY TRIMMINGS JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO,
BARGAINS IN GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, FANCY SASH AND NECK RIBBONS, LADIES' TIES, &c.
IN ALL WIDTHS AND STYLES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 17, EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS IN
CARPETS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

Bradbury Brothers,

(Late SUGDEN & BRADBURY,)
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
Will open on Monday a special line of
BLACK SILKS FROM AUCTION
at $1 12½ to $1 75 per yard
They are a superior make of goods, will give satisfaction in the wear, and, as regards price, cannot be approached in this City.

Bradbury Brothers,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
(One door below Bleecker-st.,)
have received from the peremptory auction sales of the past week a full assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS AND SUIT MATERIALS.
ALSO,
JAPANESE SILKS, &c.
THEY WILL BE OFFERED AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES, are first-class goods in every respect and cannot be equaled in New-York. An examination of our stock solicits no obligation to purchase, and will demonstrate to those prejudiced against buying out of Broadway that our goods are the same in quality and our prices very much lower.
N. B.—SUITS READY-MADE AND TO ORDER of first-class workmanship and at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY and 11TH-ST.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 17,
WILL MAKE A GRAND EXPOSITION OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
MEDIUM COLORED STRIPED SILKS, at 87½c., $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, at $1 00 and $1 12½ PER YARD.
GRENAILLE STRIPED SILKS, at $1 50, $1 75 PER YARD.
GRENAILLE STRIPED SILKS, EXTRA QUALITY, $2 PER YARD.
LIGHT COLORED GROUNDS, ALL THE NEW SHADES, AT $1 50, $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD.
COLORED CHECK SILKS, $1, $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD.
STRIPED GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, IN DEMI-BLE SHADES, AND VERY FINE QUALITY, $1 37½ PER YARD.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN COLORED SILKS, IN CHOICE AND POPULAR SHADES, AT LOWER PRICES, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES.
AMERICAN SILKS OF APPROVED MAKES.
ALSO, AN INVOICE OF INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS,
OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
LACE SHAWLS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 17,
WILL OPEN A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICH LACE GOODS,
COMPRISING
REAL CHANTILLY SHAWLS, from $87 to $600.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, in BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, from $40 to $75.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES, THE HANDSOMEST IMPORTED THIS SEASON.
REAL CHANTILLY SACQUES, from $100 to $250.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF REAL THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES EVER OFFERED.
REAL POINT HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 to $75.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 to $75.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN POINT, POINT APPLIQUE AND DUCHESSE COLLARS, CAPES, BARBS, COIFFURES, &c.
REAL VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, CUFFS AND TIES IN THE LATEST STYLES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WE WILL ALSO OPEN A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF INDIA CAMEOS HAIR SHAWLS, IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 17,
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' SILK WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' SWISS WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' PIQUE WALKING SUITS.
CHILDREN'S HANDSOME PIQUE WALKING COATS AND SUITS.
WE SHALL OFFER
LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS FROM $3 50 to $25.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS FROM $4 to $20.
LADIES' SWISS SUITS, (VERY PINE,) FROM $25 to $50.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SACKS AND BLOUSES, $2.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, $2 and $3.
CHILDREN'S LINEN BLOUSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 50 to $3.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 75c. and $1.
LADIES' TUCKED CHEMISES, 75c. and $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS, 75c. and $1.
LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS, 75c. and $1 25, BEST SHAPES.
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, TUCKED AND QUILTED, $1.
LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS, AT $2.
LADIES' PERCALE WRAPPERS, $4 50.
LADIES' CALICO SUITS, $2 50.
INFANTS' ROBES, COMPLETE, FOR $3.
LADIES' TROUSSEAU, COMPLETE.
LADIES' FINE LINEN OVER-SKIRTS, $12 to $22.
LADIES' CLOTH SACKS, (FROM BERLIN,) $10 to $20.
CHILDREN'S SILK AND MOHAIR DRESSES.
OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE DRESSES AND SUITS TO ORDER.
LADIES' SILK WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' JAPANESE SILK WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' MOHAIR SUITS, &c., &c.,
IN STOCK.
LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, APRIL 17, AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
BLACK SILKS, FROM $1 TER YARD UPWARD.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, FROM $1 25 PER YARD UPWARD.
FANCY SILKS IN THE NEWEST STYLES, AT $1 50 PER YARD UPWARD.
BEST QUALITY JAPANESE SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD UPWARD.
MIKADO, GRENAILLE AND WHITE CHECKS, 80c. PER YARD UPWARD.
RECENTLY SOLD AT $1 25.
BUDA AND CATALAN UNDRESSED SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD.
FRENCH POPLINS.....$1 25 PER YARD
IRISH POPLINS.....$1 00 PER YARD
FONGEE FOULARDS.....$1 00 PER YARD
SPECIAL LINE OF RICH BLACK SILKS AT $1 PER YARD, VERY CHEAP.
FORMING THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, APRIL 17, AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF SILK, POPLIN, ORGANDIE, LAWN AND LINEN READY-MADE SUITS.
FULL LINES OF MISSES AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, BOYS' CLOTHING, LADIES' SACKS MADE PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CLOTH AND SILK SACKS.
THE ABOVE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES, UNSURPASSED IN STYLE AND TASTE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, $1, AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR is cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, and yard long, $5.
OUBLE, $1 per oz. and upward.
Latest styles in bands. Ladies' own chignons dressed for $1 cents. Only depot, No. 389 Bowery, between Great Jones and 4th sts.
After the 1st of May will be at No. 260 Bowery.

INDIA SHAWLS.—THE DESIGNS OF MY [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverley-place,
ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES IN
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING THE VERY FINEST GRADES OF
BLACK SILKS,
AS $1 25, $1 40, $1 50, $1 75, $1 90, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, &c.
JAPANESE SILKS, 87½c., 90c. and $1.
IRON FRAME AND CANVAS GRENADINES
AS 50c., 65c., 75c., 90c., $1.
84 DO., FROM $2 PER YARD.
STEEL POPLINS FOR TRAVELING SUITS.
ALSO,
COMPLETE SUITS AND BONNETS FOR MOURNING, READY MADE.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 17,
AN IMMENSE COLLECTION OF
MOURNING DRESS FABRICS, VIZ.:
8 CASES ⅞ AND 4-4 BLACK IRON GRENADINES, FROM 75c. PER YARD, 20 PER CENT. UNDER VALUE.
100 PIECES ALL-SILK PLAIN AND ARMURE GRENADINES, NEW DESIGNS, FROM $1 PER YARD.
5 CASES ENGLISH BOMBASINES.
2 CASES TAMISE CLOTHS.
2 CASES HENRIETTA CLOTHS.
A LARGE STOCK OF BAREGES AND CRÊPE CLOTHS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
600 PIECES BLACK ALPACA LUSTERS, FROM 25c. PER YARD.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS AND PRINTED CAMBRICS, JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO,
EVERY NUMBER AND WIDTH IN ENGLISH CRAPES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
MOURNING OUTFITS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

STERN BROS.,
No. 267 6th-av.
STERN BROTHERS,
STERN BROTHERS,
STERN BROTHERS,
STERN BROTHERS,
No. 267 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.
OFFER THE LARGEST, CHOICEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOL COVERS IN THE CITY,
which we guarantee to sell lower than any other store.
COMPARE OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

AT STERN BROS.,
No. 267 6th-av.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK GROS DE NAPLES, $2.
STILL HEAVIER BLACK TAFFETA, 28 inches wide, $2 25.
SPLENDID BLACK GROS GRAIN, 28 inches wide, $2.
MUCH FINER BLACK GROS GRAIN, $1 81.
20 pieces BLACK GROS GRAIN, from $2 to $3 a yard, DECIDED BARGAINS.
COLORED TRIMMING SILKS, ALL THE NEW SHADES.
20 boxes GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, Most desirable widths and colors, VERY CHEAP.
20 Cartons BLACK PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 5 inches wide, 75c.
100 RICHEST BROCATEL SASHES IN ALL COLORS,
$4 piece, selling on Broadway for $12.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN SASHES.

AT STERN BROS.,
No. 267 6th-av.
Another invoice of
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
REAL BRETELLE THREAD LACES,
at less than importer's prices down-town.
IMITATION FRENCH LACES,
fully equal to real,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
NEW BLACK SILK PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS.
BLACK AND COLORED FRINGES.
SPLENDID LINE OF COTTON TRIMMINGS.
NEW STYLES RECEIVING DAILY.

AT STERN BROS.,
No. 267 6th-av.
Special inducements this week in
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
LADIES' CHEMISES, fancy bosom, from 75c. up.
LADIES' DRAWERS, tucked and embroidered, from 50c. up.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, from 75c. up.
LADIES' TUCK AND RUFFLE SKIRTS, from 75c. up.
ALL OF THE BEST MUSLIN AND MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.
Our CORSET DEPARTMENT contains the best makes and shapes in the market, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Our celebrated two-button MARQUISE KID GLOVES, $1 00.
Sold everywhere, in same quality, at $1 75.
100 dozen MARGUERITE FANCY CUFFS, $1 25.
GENUINE JOSEPH KID GLOVES, 75c.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 424 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 11TH-ST.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Most elegant shapes and styles, our own importation, now opening.
CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE, OR TO ORDER.
AND A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, NURSING CORSETS.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, RIDING-BELTS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
In hair-cloth and every other variety, and latest styles, at most reasonable prices. N. B.—Casting of as a specialties the beautiful, elastic 200 gored, elegantly-shaped real French Corsets. Removed last Fall from store No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

THOS. TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 17,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW DESIGNS,
FROM $1 UPWARD.
JAPANESE SILKS, IN EVERY STYLE, FROM 75c. AND UPWARD.
BLACK SILKS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 AND $2, UP TO THE FINEST IMPORTED,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WHITE GOODS,
IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS, INCLUDING ORGANDIES, NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS, JACONETS AND CAMBRICS.
PIQUES IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LINEN FOR SUITS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE MAKES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
PERINOT KID GLOVES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.
THOS. TWEED & CO.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 17,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,
FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
PARIS BRILLIANTES,
POPLIN, GRISAILLE,
SILK-CHAIN TAFFETAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
POPLINS, BERGES,
ARMURES DIAGONALS,
ESPINGLINES ORIENTALS,
IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL SHADES.
SILK-CHAIN TAFFETAS AT 62c., 75c. AND $1.
PARIS CHENIE POPLINS, A YARD WIDE, AT 75c. AND $1.—ONE DOLLAR THEIR VALUE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT 12½c., 18c., 20c., 25c. AND 37½c.,
INCLUDING GRENADINES, FONGEES, CHENE AND ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS FOR SUITS.
WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR MOURNING GOODS,
WHICH IS REPLETE IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS,
INCLUDING PARISIAN, TAMISE, HENRIETTA AND GRETONE CLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
PERFECT AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
CHALLIES, BRILLANTES, ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
¾ IRON GRENADINES AT 37½c., 50c. AND 62½c.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT THIS HOUSE GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, WHICH WILL BE UNEQUALLED IN PRICE OR STYLE.
THOS. TWEED & CO.

BRINCK & RUSSELL,
NO. 259 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE ON MONDAY, APRIL 17,
with a large and rich stock of Dry Goods, which they will offer to their friends, customers and the public at real bargains.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY,
No. 536 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest popular prices, a varied assortment of first-class carriages, by best builders, for City and country use. Also, variety harness, robes, etc. Old carriages taken in exchange, or sold for owners account. Always on hand second-hand light carriages, built and finished cheap. Any style carriage to order by week or season.
CALVIN WITTY,
Manufacturers' Union Repository, No. 536 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving the City will sell his horses, bright bays, seven years old, and very stylish, with Brewster landau top lumber, made by Laurence, harness, robes, &c. Apply at private stable, No. 16 East 41st-st., any day before two o'clock P. M., or address Post-office Box No. 418.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF interest in an established business paying over 100 per cent. Certain amount of income or investment guaranteed. Call at Railway Office, No. 207 Broadway.

PAPER COLLAR LICENSE FOR sale for cash, granted by the Union Paper Collar Company of New-York. Address Box No. 1,207.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer—Office No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WILL SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE On MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

First—The handsome residence, on the brow of Jersey City Heights, situated on Palisade Road and Cornelison-av., containing twelve large rooms, with kitchen in basement, three large cellars, and large attic. Location unsurpassed by any in the consolidated city, commanding an extensive view of New-York Bay and city, the Narrows, and the surrounding portion of the City.

Also, a small house, containing seven rooms, and stable in rear of premises; fruit and ornamental trees in abundance; grounds contain about fourteen city lots.

Second—The two-story and basement brick house and lot on Grand-st., near Ocean-av., containing seven rooms, all in good order, a good home for a man of small means. Terms easy.

Third—Fifty-five valuable building lots, situated on Ocean and Randolph ave., Vreeland, Sherman, McDougal sts., and Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road. The above lots are finely located on high ground, and commanding fine views, all graded and ready for immediate use. Easy of access by all the ferries to City of New-York. Time about twenty minutes by horse and steam cars.

The above sale is worthy the attention of speculators and capitalists, and all parties in want of splendid residence or lots to build one on.

TERMS EASY.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to GARRETT VREELAND & SONS, Library Hall.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—At public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Messrs. Martin, Esq., Referee, by Roberts & McGuire, Auctioneers, on the 21st April, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The first-class four-story brick store, 25 feet 10 inches front on Chatham (known as No. 64) and fronting with No. 261 Pearl-st.; a four-story brick store, fronting 26 feet, being the entire depth from Chatham to Pearl-sts. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the chief retail and wholesale trade of the City, and is under lease to run from May, 1871, to the rate of $10,000 per annum.

For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 94 Wall-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, at 12 o'clock, at the new Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The following very valuable and desirable houses and lots:

Nos. 26 and 28½ 6th-av.
No. 9 Cornelia-st.
Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117 West 118th-st., between 5th and 6th sts.

Maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Pine-st., or to WILLIAM & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$4,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 18 feet, with wall and cistern water, three large bedrooms and half bedrooms upstairs; good gairs and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to APPLEDORN & COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 120 Tribune Office.

FOR SALE, AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, N. J., a fine country seat of 12 acres of ground, one-half beautifully laid out in flower and vegetable garden; abundance of fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; all modern improvements except gas; large barn, cow-house, hennery and tool-house; a commanding view on the place; size of house, 50x38; first floor contains five rooms and large hall; second floor, three large rooms, three small rooms, bath-room, closets, &c.; about three minutes' walk from depot. Will be sold very reasonable for cash, balance bond and mortgage for three or five years. Apply to H. D. BACOT, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINING advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track railroads, for sale or to let; house 12 feet square, for sale or to let; house and 12 large rooms, with halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth; less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable country residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 238, New-York City.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season. Also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots on the ocean drive or vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes. For sale by
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogues, giving full particulars, mailed free.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE two and one-half miles from depot at Sharon, Conn., three hours from New-York; house 37x60; in splendid order; handsome lawn, containing some of the largest and finest shade trees in the country; location perfectly healthy; terms easy. Reason of leaving, $15,000 more of less land can be had. Further particulars and photograph at the office of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story high, with basement; lot 100 by 150 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 2 John-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, three rooms deep; size of house, 25 by 32 feet; all the modern improvements; location good, clean, fen minutes' walk from Cortlandt-st. Ferry; price, $12,000, $4,000 cash, balance bond and mortgage. Apply to H. I. BACOT, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

$26,000 FARM, 440 ACRES, FINE view, and within a quarter of a mile Hudson River; about two miles depot; extensive improvements; abundance of fruit and shade. Also 110 acres, same advantages, one hour from City, and other farms and country-seats for sale and exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

LAKE GEORGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a furnished cottage, (new,) nineteen rooms, situated opposite Fort William Henry Hotel, with a fine view of Lake George. Apply for particulars at Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., or at Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y.
DANIEL GALE.

AT SOUND BROOK, NEW-JERSEY, 30 miles from New-York, a new two-story and French roof house, 12 by 16 feet; five minutes' walk from depot; neighborhood excellent; price $7,500. Photograph and particulars at office of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

DESCRIPTIVE MAPS OF THE Bradford estate, at Harrison Depot of New-Haven Railroad, (distance 21 miles, commutation $100,) to be sold to-day (Monday) now ready at offices of S. DINGLE AND CO., No. 52 Cedar-st., and E. S. JAQUES, No. 25 Chambers-st.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY-SEAT, Tarrytown, mansion 40 by 44, with all modern improvements; seven acres of land in fruit, and very fine shade; mountain, valley and extensive view of Hudson River; all out-buildings complete. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 35 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIdence, with all city conveniences; excellent stabling, and five acres of land, at Westfield, N. J.; will take smaller place in Jersey, or Brooklyn house in trade; or will rent furnished for the summer. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 49 Exchange-place.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, A handsome house, 50x32 feet; finished in the best manner, mostly by the day, with carriage-house and stable to match; price $13,000; $9,000 on mortgage.
J. SMITH DOREMUS,
No. 71 West Broadway.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY-SEAT AT Morristown, large brick house, 12 rooms; range; hot and cold water throughout; seventeen acres of land, variety of fruit, good outbuildings; fine river and inland views.
BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 35 Liberty-st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR EXchange, a large first-class house, very desirably located, commanding fine views of Hudson River, within 30 minutes of depot. Apply to
BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 35 Liberty-st.

A VARIETY OF DESIRABLE COUNtry residences and small farms on and near the railroads, also elsewhere, near New-York, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished.
BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 35 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale, a great variety, reasonably situated, 15 minutes to 1 hour from New-York; terms easy; unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 27 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Park sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A BEAUTIful house and lot at Cranford, N. J. Superior situation, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot; price $6,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to A. B. BIGELOW, No. 261 Broadway, or GEO. C. TOTTEN, at Cranford.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED, at Irvington, on the Hudson, a well-built brick cottage, half an acre of ground, and stable; five minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 128 Grand-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY.
No. 536 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest popular prices, a varied assortment of first-class carriages, by best builders, for City and country use. Also, variety harness, robes, etc. Old carriages taken in exchange, or sold for owners account. Always on hand second-hand light carriages, built and finished cheap. Any style carriage to order by week or season.
CALVIN WITTY,
Manufacturers' Union Repository, No. 536 Broadway.

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PAPER COLLAR LICENSE FOR sale for cash, granted by the Union Paper Collar Company of New-York. Address Box No. 1,207.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of his first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; 65 cts. and rent applied if purchased; rent, first $25 PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—TWENTY SECOND-hand pianos of various makers for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 3 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW RULES OF THE NATIONAL Association for the promotion of the interests of the sporting turf are printed in pamphlet form, and can be had in any number by addressing the Secretary of the National Association, at Providence, R. I. Price 25c. per copy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO LADIES AND A LITTLE GIRL WISH two rooms with board. The house and neighborhood must be unexceptionable, and a good table set. A nice private family wishing to utilize spare room, would find them a desirable addition. The best references given and required. Address, giving location and terms, P. O. Box No. 1,210.

No. 2 WEST 30TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms, with or without private table, for families or single gentl

OUR NEW YACHTS.

The Fresh Boats of the Coming Season.

Minute Description of Yachts Now in the Yards—Important Changes in the Process of Construction—Alterations and Improvements of Old Boats.

Some ten or fifteen new yachts have been constructed during the Winter season for members of the New-York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs.

Rear-Commodore FRANKLIN OSGOOD is having a new schooner built for him in Chester, Delaware, that from all accounts will prove one of the fastest of the new fleet. This yacht was modeled by Mr. J. B. VAN DEUSEN, of New-York, and is a centre-board cock-pit schooner. She will draw very little water and is wide for her length, having plenty of deck room and will consequently prove stanch and stiff and carry plenty of canvas. The frame of the schooner is of Delaware white-oak, red cedar and hackmatack. The keel is of Delaware white-oak, the planking of Pennsylvania oak, and the inside from keel to [illegible]. The centre-board [illegible] feet in length, twelve feet wide and five inches thick. She will have a flush deck with a cock-pit aft. Her ballast is of frame iron. The stern is of the usual American build, and the bowsprit will be a fixture, with a head-piece representing the bust of a woman. Her dimensions are: Tonnage, 208 tons; length on water-line, 98½ feet; length on deck, 112 feet; extreme breadth, 25½ feet; depth of hold, 8¾ feet; draught of water, 5 5-6 feet; mainmast, 87 feet; foremast, 85 feet; bowsprit, 24 feet outboard, 12 feet inboard; flying jib-boom, 15 feet from cap to stay; main-boom, 70 feet; fore-boom, 34 feet; main-gaff, 38 feet; topmasts, 40 feet; squaresail-yards, 60 feet, and gaff-topsail sprits, 50 feet. It will be rigged liberally, and carry over 7,000 feet of canvas in her mainsail, foresail and jib. The rigging is of charcoal wire. Her cabin accommodations are spacious. The main cabin will be nearly 20 feet by 13 feet, and on either side of the companion-way is a quarter-room for the sailing master and mate. Midships are two staterooms on the starboard side of the centre-board box, connecting with one another, and destined for the use of the owner. Two staterooms on the port side are intended for guests. The forecastle has accommodations for nine men with a small cabin for steward and cook. There is no doubt this vessel will be one of the most beautiful afloat.

THE DREADNAUGHT.

The *Dreadnaught* was built at the yards of the POILLON BROS., in Brooklyn, and launched about a fortnight ago. This yacht has been built for Capt. SAMUELS, after a model of his own, and there is every reason to believe she will prove very fast. One of the most attractive features about this yacht is her bowsprit, a fixture built out from her bow of the best white oak. This is a decided improvement on the old sparring system. Her dimensions are: Tonnage about 240 tons; length on water-line, 103 feet; length on deck, 107 feet; length of keel, 97 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 24½ feet; depth of hold amidships, 10 feet; and draught of water in racing trim, 12 feet. Her spars are: Mainmast, 81 feet; foremast, 88 feet; bowsprit, 20 feet outboard of where one generally finds the knight-heads; flying jib-boom, 20 feet from cap to stay; main-boom, 74 feet; fore-boom, 31 feet; main-gaff, 38 feet; fore-gaff, 28 feet; topmasts, 46 feet; squaresail-yards, 60 feet; squaresail-booms, 40 feet, gaff-topsail-sprits 50 feet, gaff-topsail clubs 38 feet, jib topsail-boom is 6 feet, 3 feet and 11 inches in the cap. Her frame is composed of white oak, locust and hackmatack, all copper-fastened; the hull is of oak, the bulwarks are 2 feet high, and the oaken rail 3½ by 5 inches. The main cabin is beautifully finished in hard and fancy woods, and fitted with handsome mirrors and sofas. The saloon is 20 feet by 26, and 7 feet high, with skylight 10 feet by 4½ feet. There are altogether six state-rooms, the largest of which is 10 feet by 12, with a small toilet-room attached. The upholstering will be in blue rep. It is estimated, when all canvas is set in racing trim, that she will spread about 18,117 feet.

THE WANDERER.

The *Wanderer* is a new schooner, built at the ship-yard of Mr. THOMAS STACK, of Greenpoint, for Mr. LOUIS LORILLARD, of the New-York Yacht Club. She was launched about a month ago. She was modeled by Capt. FISH, and is to all intents and purposes a representative centre-board vessel. Mr. FISH was so very successful in his model of the *Sappho* that he has been led into some rather extravagant ideas in the construction of the *Wanderer*, giving her an overhang of about fourteen feet, which is a decided innovation in recognized naval architecture. Whether this experiment will prove a success, and increase her speed, remains to be proved. Her dimensions are as follows: 120 feet length over all, 106 feet on the water-line, mainmast 86 feet, foremast 83 feet, maintopmast 45 feet, foretopmast 42 feet, main-boom 65 feet, with 34 feet gaff, fore-boom 35 feet, and gaff 32 feet. The centre-board is 24 feet in length. She is rigged with charcoal wire. The *Wanderer* will have a large spread of canvas, when in full racing trim. The cabin is fitted in pine and walnut.

THE ENCHANTRESS.

The *Enchantress* was also built by Mr. THOS. STACK, of Greenpoint, and modeled by Capt. ROBERT FISH. In build she is very similar to the *Wanderer*, but has not quite such a large overhang. This vessel was built for Mr. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, the former owner of the *Meteor*, *Challenge* and other fast yachts. The *Enchantress* is acknowledged by all to be a very pretty model. About a month ago the *Enchantress* left for a cruise in the Mediterranean, and will probably not return to these waters until July. Messrs. CARROLL LIVINGSTONE, KANE and BABCOCK accompanied the owner, Mr. GEORGE LORILLARD, on this trip. The cabin accommodation of the *Enchantress* has been paid especial attention and fitted with every comfort that modern mechanism could suggest.

THE VINDEX.

The *Vindex* is a new iron sloop now in course of construction in the yard of Messrs. ARCHIBALD & SON, in Chester, Del. This boat is being constructed for Mr. ROBERT CENTER, of the New-York Yacht Club, and is also an experiment, being built of iron instead of wood. She is a keel sloop yacht, with a keel three feet deep by one inch thick. Her plates are three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness and laid flush, so that her sides are quite smooth. Her frames are eighteen inches, and are of angle iron two and a half inches by three inches. She is very handsomely finished about the stern, fitted with plates nine feet long by two and a half feet wide. There is a water-tight compartment aft of the cabin, composed of angle iron three-sixteenths of an inch thick. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 63½ feet; length on water-line, 50 feet; breadth of beam over all, 17 feet; breadth of beam at water-line, 16½ feet; draught of water, 6 1-4 feet; length of mast from deck to hounds, 47 feet; masthead, 9 feet; main-boom, 52 feet; main-gaff, 30½ feet; bowsprit, outboard over all, 20½ feet; bowsprit to shoulder, 26 feet; topmast to cap, 37½ feet, and topsail yard, 44½ feet. The *Vindex* will set a mainsail with an area of 1,928 square feet, and a balloon-jib containing 1,714 square feet. Her cabin is 8 by 10 feet wide, and fitted with single panels and berths, closing in with mahogany shutters. There are also two state-rooms forward of midships, 10 feet long by 3½ feet wide. The passage from the cabin to the forecastle is 16 feet long, and on each side are four berths, making accommodation for eight men. This yacht is certainly an experiment, but has been constructed on a thorough mathematical basis, and has many advantages that "wooden walls" do not possess. If the *Vindex* should prove a success, Mr. CENTER will have established a new era in yacht-building that will nearly entirely abolish our present ideas of naval architecture.

THE AGNES.

The *Agnes* has been constructed by the POILLON BROTHERS for Mr. EDWARD HARVEY, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and although not built for racing purposes, is one of the most perfect models ever turned out by those well-known builders. The *Agnes* is schooner-rigged in every particular, with the exception that she carries no [illegible]. Her cabin is fitted in black walnut and the panels frescoed in white and gold. Her dimensions are: Length on water-line, 58 feet; length over all, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 17½ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; mainmast, 58 feet; foremast, 54 feet; bowsprit, 20 feet; topmast, 30 feet; main-boom, 36 feet; fore-boom, 20 feet, and fore and main gaffs 19 feet. Her frame is constructed of white oak, hackmatack and locust, all copper-fastened.

THE PEERLESS.

The *Peerless* is a new centre-board sloop, built by the POILLON BROTHERS, and launched from their yard about a fortnight ago. This sloop has been constructed for Vice-Commodore J. R. MAXWELL, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and has been the subject of much criticism from our best naval architects. Her frame is of white oak, hackmatack and locust, thoroughly copper-fastened. The cabin is roomy, with six berths aft and four forward, and she also possesses a snug little state-room. The cabin is finished in white and gold, giving a light and pleasant appearance. She is rigged with the best charcoal wire. Her dimensions are 34 tons Custom-house measurement; length on water-line, 51 feet; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 18½ feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; length of mainmast from deck to hounds, 66 feet; masthead, 6 feet; main-boom, 67½ feet; main-gaff, 29 feet; bowsprit, outboard, 26 feet; bowsprit, to shoulder, 36 feet; topmast, to cap, 28 feet; topsail-yard, small, 26 feet, and topsail-yard, large, 34 feet. Her canvas will be furnished as follows: Area of mainsail, 2,137 square feet; area of jib, 870 square feet; area of flying-jib, 420 square feet; area of jib-topsail, 1,012 square feet; area of balloon-jib, 1,218 square feet; area of large gaff-topsail, 560 square feet, and area of spanker, 1,420 square feet. The *Peerless* is fitted with a patent screw-wheel for steering.

THE WEST WIND.

The *West Wind* is the name of a new sloop building at the yard of Mr. JAMES LENNOX, in South Brooklyn. This yacht is being constructed for Mr. JOHN W. RICH, of the Brooklyn and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. The model of this sloop is much admired, and she will no doubt prove an excellent sea-boat, and able to hold her own with the fleetest in rough water. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 48 feet; length of keel, 43 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; length of mast from deck to hounds, 53 feet; masthead, 5½ feet; main-boom, 48 feet; main-gaff, 22½ feet; bowsprit outboard, 22 feet, and topmast, 20 feet. Her frame is of white-oak and locust, and she is planked with yellow pine. Mr. SAWYER is fitting her with a suit of canvas.

THE ALERT.

The *Alert* is the name of another sloop, also in the hands of Mr. LENNOX, and being constructed for Mr. JOHN H. DIMOND, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. This sloop is being built with a view to speed, and judging from her lines and the dimensions of her spars, will no doubt prove an awkward customer in a light wind. Her frame is of white-oak and hackmatack, with a cedar bottom. The cabin is tastefully finished in black-walnut. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 40 feet; breadth of beam, 15 feet; depth of hold, 4¾ feet; length of mast, 45 feet; masthead, 3½ feet; main-boom, 40 feet; main-gaff, 20 feet; bowsprit, outboard, 18 feet, and topmast, 19 feet. She will spread an area of about 2,000 square feet of canvas.

THE VIXEN.

The *Vixen* is the new sloop lately launched in Philadelphia for Mr. ANSON LIVINGSTONE. This yacht was constructed from a model furnished by Capt. FISH, in the yard of the ALBERTSON BROTHERS. Mr. LIVINGSTONE is one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen, and during the season is nearly always afloat. The *White Cap* has been sold by Mr. LIVINGSTONE and gone to Boston, where she will in future sail under the flag of the Eastern Yacht Club. The dimensions of the *Vixen* are: Length over all, 57 feet; length of keel, 52 feet; breadth of beam, 18½ feet; depth of hold, 4 feet; length of mainmast, 57 feet; length of main-boom, 60 feet, and gaff 36 feet. Her cabin accommodation is roomy and neatly appointed.

OTHER YACHTS.

Several other sloop yachts will also make their first appearance this season, among whom we may mention *The Kaiser William First*, in course of construction by Mr. PATRICK MCGIEHEN, of Pamrapo, N. J. This sloop is built for Capt. BEILING, of the Bayonne Yacht Club, and it is expected will prove very fast, as MCGIEHEN has the reputation of turning out very fleet little sloops. Her cabin will be fitted in hard and fancy woods. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 47 feet; breadth of beam, 17 feet, and depth, 5 feet; length of mast, 48 feet; topmast, 18 feet; boom, 42 feet; gaff, 21 feet, and bowsprit, 19 feet outboard. Mr. MCGERRICK, the South Brooklyn builder, has a sloop yacht on hand for Mr. THOMAS LYMAN. Her dimensions: Length over all, 48 feet; length of keel, 40 feet; breadth of beam, 15 feet; depth of hold, 4¾ feet; length of mast, 50 feet; length of boom, 48 feet; length of gaff, 22 feet, and length of bowsprit, 21 feet outboard. Mr. LENNOX, of South Brooklyn, is building a sloop yacht for Mr. AARON WHITMAN, of the New-York Yacht Club. This sloop has very beautiful lines, and will likely prove fast. She will be 48 feet long over all, with 15 feet beam and 5½ feet deep. Mr. JOHN MUNN has just completed a new sloop for the American Club, that has been much admired. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 50 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold, 4½ feet; length of mast, 48 feet; length of main-boom, 55 feet; length of gaff, 18 feet; length of topmast, 14 feet, and length of bowsprit, 16 feet. Mr. HENRY BISHOP has had a new sloop constructed by Mr. C. SMITH, at Bridgeport. This yacht has been christened the *Maggie B.* Her dimensions are: Length over all, 45 feet; breadth of beam, 16½ feet; depth of hold, 4½ feet; length of mast, 51 feet; length of boom, 48 feet; length of gaff, 24 feet, and length of bowsprit, 24 feet. A new sloop of 50 feet keel and 16½ feet beam is being built at Norwalk, Conn. for Mr. GEORGE ALMY, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Mr. SAMSON, of Brooklyn, is also having a new sloop yacht built at the foot of Bridge-street. This sloop will have a 38-foot keel, 13 feet beam, and 3 feet depth of hold. Mr. BRASHER, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, is building a new sloop 51 feet long. Mr. THEODORE A. STRANGE, of the New-York Yacht Club, is building a new schooner yacht. Mr. DANIEL SEARS is having a new schooner built at the yard of Messrs. BROWN & LOWELL, in East Boston. This yacht will be about 100 tons, carpenters' measurement. Mr. E. BURD GRUBB, of the New-York Yacht Club, has built a new schooner yacht, named the *Sunshine*. This little vessel is about 30 tons, New-York Yacht Club measurement.

ALTERATIONS OF OLD BOATS.

In addition to the many new yachts above enumerated, some important alterations have been made to some old favorites with whom yachting circles are already familiar. Prominent among these we find the famous schooner the *Palmer*, the property of Mr. RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, is now in Mr. HENRY STEERS' yard at Greenpoint, Long Island, being almost entirely rebuilt. She has been stripped from stem to stern, and rebuilt from the old frame. Six feet has been added to the stern and her bow built fuller. She will be ballasted in future with lead blocks. The cabins have been considerably improved, and are being finished in light and dark hard woods and elegantly upholstered. Her dimensions will be: Length on water-line, 110 feet; draught of water, 8 feet; length of mainmast, 84 feet; length of foremast, 81 feet; length of topmast, 41 feet; main-boom, 67 feet; fore-boom, 32¼ feet; main-gaff, 39 feet; fore-gaff, 30 feet. Her bowsprit has been constructed in one piece, 24 feet in length. If the *Palmer* will gain speed by these alterations she will indeed prove a flyer, as during the past season, when properly handled, she sailed very fast. Commodore JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, has had the *Madeleine* on the stocks at Nyack, and made some important alterations which comprised lengthening and bluffing. She had been cut in half forward, and lengthened about twelve feet, and her midship section widened three feet. Her sparring and masts have also been altered to suit, and are as follows: Length of mainmast, 81 feet; length of foremast, 79 feet; length of topmast, 40 feet; length of main-boom, 65 feet; length of main-gaff, 33 feet; length of fore-gaff 26 feet, and a lug foresail 41 feet on the foot. Her bowsprit out-boom is 21 feet, with an 18 feet jibboom. Mr. SAWYER, the well-known sail-maker, has furnished her with a complete new suit of canvas. Her new rigging is of the best charcoal wire. The second officer in command of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, Vice-Commodore WILLIAM [illegible], has also been [illegible] and made some important alterations in his sloop, the *Addie V.* She has been laid up at Nyack, and been lengthened nine feet aft, with the addition of a new stern. This increase has given her considerably larger cabin accommodation. Her dimensions are: Length in the water line, 53 feet; length of mast, 57 feet; mast-head, 6 feet; length of main-boom, 59 feet; gaff, 30 feet; length of bowsprit, 26 feet, outboard; topmast, 30 feet, and gaff-topsail sprit, 36 feet. In her new rig the *Addie V.* will spread a large area of canvas, which may be judged from the following dimensions: Mainsail, 2,375 square feet; jib, 1,024 square feet; jib-topsail, 1,050 square feet; gaff-topsail, small, 448 square feet; and balloon-jib, 1,309 square feet. She has been newly rigged with the best charcoal wire. The schooner *Lois* is on the stocks at Greenpoint, being rebuilt. When finished she will appear with a new bow and considerably lengthened. Ex-Commodore WILLIAM VOORHIS, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, is refitting his beautiful schooner, the *Tidal Wave*, at Nyack. Commodore JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., of the New-York Yacht Club, is making several important improvements in the rig of the *Dauntless*. Mr. SMEDLEY is superintending this work. Mr. BANKER has taken the schooner *Rambler* to pieces, and is building a new schooner of about 200 tons measurement. Commodore SIMPSON, of the Manhattan Yacht Club, has enlarged the spars of his sloop, the *Richard Kelly*. She is also being fitted with a new suit of canvas. Mr. A. C. KINGSLAND's well-known schooner, the *Alarm*, is refitting at Fairhaven. The schooner *Foam*, lately purchased by Mr. SHEPHERD HOMANS, the Treasurer of the New-York Yacht Club, is at Mystic, Conn., being fitted out for the coming season. Capt. LOPER, of the New-York Yacht Club, is making some important alterations in his schooner *Madgie*. Capt. LOPER is an old salt, and bound to own something fast. Ex-Commodore HENRY G. STEBBINS has put the *Phantom* on the ways at Nyack, where she is having a new stern put on, under the supervision of Mr. SMITH. Mr. W. B. NICHOLLS will be afloat this season in the *White Wing*. The schooner *Eva* is being refitted, and is now the property of Mr. SYLVANUS MACY, of Forty-seventh-street. Mr. ROBERT DILLON, of the Brooklyn and New-York Yacht Clubs, is getting his fast sloop, the *Kate*, in trim for the season. If the *Kate* has only an ordinary share of luck, she will be hard to beat among sloops of her own class. Ex-Commodore GEORGE W. KIDD is getting his schooner, the *Alice*, in trim. With a little different rig the *Alice* would sail very fast. Alderman LAWRENCE JEROME will be out during the coming season in his screw steamer, the *Wave*. Mr. PETER VOORHIS has sold the sloop *Storm King*. Mr. DURFEE is cruising in the West Indies in his schooner, the *Josephine*. Mr. HENRY JOHNSON is fitting his sloop, the *Annie*, with a new set of spars. She will have fifty-five feet of mast, and a fifty feet boom. Mr. MAHLON SANDS, former owner of the schooner *Eva*, is building a new steam-yacht. Mr. S. T. SERRELL is building a new propeller, eighty-five feet long, at Brunswick. There will be a grand sweepstake race for sloops, in June, over a course from Gowanus Bay, round the South-west Spit and return. Yachts can be entered at Mr. J. M. SAWYER's, in Wall-street.

KILLED IN A DRUNKEN ROW.

The Wife Murder in Washington-street—Commitment of the Husband.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of ANN BOWE, who died at No. 158 Washington-street on Sunday, April 2, from violence at the hands of her husband, received during the preceding night.

HONORA FORD, of No. 158 Washington-street, residing on the same floor with the deceased woman, testified that she was acquainted with the BOWE family, having known them for six or eight months; on Sunday, April 2, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, she heard that Mrs. BOWE had been found dead in her room; she had seen her in good health on the preceding day; the witness saw JOHN BOWE, the prisoner, between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening, lying drunk in the hallway between the doors of witness' and his own apartments; about eight o'clock he went into his own room; about half an hour later witness heard a heavy fall; previous to that she had heard no serious noise except the deceased crying out, "For God's sake, JOHN, don't kill me;" they both drank heavily, and quarreled continually.

PATRICK FORD confirmed the evidence of his wife as to the quarrel and fall, and added that the next morning he saw her lying on her bed in a dying condition.

ELIZA GILLIGAN heard a heavy fall about ten o'clock in BOWE's room, which was over her apartments, and also heard Mrs. BOWE scream; but as the deceased and prisoner were in the habit of quarreling, she took no particular notice of it until she heard next morning that Mrs. BOWE was dying, and saw that her face bore marks of violence.

JOHN J. CONNOLLY having heard on Sunday morning that Mrs. BOWE was dead, burst open the door of her room, which was locked, and found her still alive at eleven o'clock; he then went for an officer, and Mrs. BOWE died about noon.

Officer THOMAS BURKE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that on April 2, about half past ten o'clock, he saw the prisoner and Dr. MORELL go up-stairs together; shortly after, CONNOLLY went to him and said there was a case for him to attend to; the witness then went up-stairs, and ascertained from the people in the house that Mrs. BOWE had been beaten by her husband; the officer then entered the room where Mrs. BOWE was lying in an unconscious condition, and saw marks of blood on the floor across the room; there were also pools of blood near the window, one of which had been wiped up; a cloth with blood on it was also found; there was but little furniture in the room; the witness then went in search of BOWE, and found him in a liquor-store at the corner of Dey and West streets, where he was in an intoxicated condition; the officer arrested him, and, at the Police Station, asked why he had beaten his wife, to which question he returned the answer that he did not think he beat her enough to kill her; the prisoner afterward said to the doorman that he did not think he had kicked his wife enough to kill her.

The post-mortem examination made by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH having proved that the woman had died from violence, the Jury returned a verdict that ANN BOWE came to her death by compression of the brain from violence at the hands of her husband, JOHN BOWE, on April 1, 1871. The prisoner was therefore committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Upon his formal examination, the prisoner said he was about thirty-five years of age, born in Ireland, lived at No. 158 Washington-street, and was a 'longshoreman by occupation. In defense, he replied that he had nothing to say but that she was drunk. The murdered woman was also a native of Ireland, and was forty years old when she died.

WHO KILLED BOHRER?

Inquest Held Yesterday Before Coroner Young—Discharge of the Accused—The Murderer Still at Large.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday held an inquest in the case of VICTOR BOHRER, who died at St. Francis' Hospital, from injuries received at the hands of some one in Ridge-street during a quarrel. The dead man in giving his ante-mortem deposition, accused JACOB HOAG, a Newark brewer, of inflicting the injuries, and when PETER HAUCK, of East Newark, who is a brewer, heard of the accusation, he voluntarily appeared before the Coroner to await the result of the investigation.

The following testimony was yesterday taken before the Coroner, the first witness being GEO. BOHRER, a son of deceased, who said that about 11½ o'clock on the night of March 27, he heard his father call out "George" and "Watch," and hurrying down-stairs, found his father lying on the sidewalk about a foot or two from the stoop of his house; the injured man was removed into the house and a doctor sent for; the deceased told witness that a man had come out from the lager-beer saloon, had pulled him down-stairs and beat him; he did not say who he was; after being cared for by the doctors at his own house until April 6, he was on that day removed to St. Francis Hospital, where he died on April 9; the deceased had said that he knew who beat him, but did not mention his name.

GODFRIED DAUBERMAN, bar-keeper for JOHN KUNTZ, No. 112 Ridge-street, testified that he had known BOHRER for six years; between twelve and one o'clock on the night of March 27, BOHRER went into KUNTZ's saloon and asked for beer; he then appeared to be under the influence of liquor; there were seven or eight men in the saloon, but BOHRER did not come in with any of them. BOHRER, after talking a while with a man named WELDER, made two or three attempts to strike him, and hit him once. BOHRER also kicked him two or three times. BOHRER was very noisy at the time, so much so that witness and another separated the disputants. PETER HOAG was in the saloon at the time, but did not interfere. BOHRER left in about half an hour, but whether or not he went alone witness could not say. HOAG did not go out, but went to the back room where he slept until morning. HOAG did not even speak to BOHRER while he was in the saloon.

This evidence was fully confirmed by NICHOLAS WELDER, the person alluded to, and by PETER HUNCK, or HOAG, the Newark brewer. The latter said he had heard that a warrant had been issued for JACOB HOAG, and believing that it was meant for him, he had voluntarily come over from East Newark to give what information he could in the matter. He had not even spoken to BOHRER on the night in question, nor had he struck him.

NICHOLAS SACHS, of No. 114 Ridge-street, testified that he was in KUNTZ's saloon on the night in question with a party of his own, and was talking about the German war; BOHRER entered the saloon, and, joining in the conversation, got very excited and commenced to kick and assault several of the party, until it became necessary for the bar-keeper to interfere; as he had been drinking when BOHRER called for more beer the bar-tender refused to let him have it, and BOHRER left the saloon.

ANDREW BALDAUF, of No. 132 [illegible]-street, testified that he was in KUNTZ's saloon on the night in question, and heard the quarrel between WELDER and BOHRER, both of whom were strangers to him, and saw the latter attempt to throw a glass of beer at WELDER, but was prevented by the bar-keeper; shortly after BOHRER went out; having occasion himself to go into the street, he was surprised to receive a blow on the face. BALDAUF struck back, and his assailant fell in the gutter. BALDAUF then crossed the street, and was going in the direction of Houston-street, but had not gone 150 feet when he heard some one behind calling him a —— of a ——, and on looking around saw a man behind him with his arm extended. With the thought of self-defense, witness struck him and knocked him down. He did not know who the man was, as it was dark, and, after he had floored his assailant, he went on his way homeward.

The jury returned a verdict that VICTOR BOHRER came by his death from grangrene, the result of injuries received on the 27th of March in some manner unknown. Mr. HAUCK was therefore of course discharged.

The deceased was forty-five years of age, and a native of Switzerland.

Another St. Patrick's Day Homicide—The Death of Edward Reilly.

The following additional particulars concerning the death of EDWARD REILLY, of No. 401 East Forty-eighth street, were received yesterday at the Coroner's office. Detective LAMBRECHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, having heard that REILLY was lying dangerously ill at his residence, went there and learned from him that he had been injured on the night of St. Patrick's Day, while in the company of PATRICK GOLDEN, a liquor-store keeper of No. 344 East Forty-sixth-street. Further than this, REILLY refused to say anything about the fight, and REILLY died with the secret in his breast, he refusing at the hospital to give any additional details. Capt. GUINER, however, arrested GOLDEN, to await the result of the investigation. GOLDEN stated that REILLY and he went on a spree on St. Patrick's Day, and at night visited several liquor-stores in the Nineteenth Ward together, winding up at the saloon of "STEVE" GEOGHEGAN, a notorious ruffian, near the corner of Fortieth-street and Second-avenue. While they were there, REILLY left GOLDEN and went out, but as he did not return GOLDEN went in search of him. After a while he was found lying on the street, badly injured and nearly disabled. GOLDEN denies all knowledge relative to the way in which REILLY was injured, but the Police are of a contrary opinion. The post-mortem examination showed that REILLY was of intemperate habits, but developed no fracture of the skull, although the brain was badly injured, either from drink or other causes. Coroner SCHIRMER will thoroughly investigate the case as soon as the proper witnesses can be obtained.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The Baxter-Street Stabbing—The Bank-Check Forger—Found Dead in Fourth-Avenue.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday took the ante-mortem deposition in the case of ELIZABETH GORMAN, who is now lying in a critical condition at the Centre-street Hospital, from a stab received on Friday night, at No. 15 Baxter-street. The dying woman said that between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, while she was in the kitchen of No. 15 Baxter-street, a man unknown to her entered the room, when she struck him with a whip. The stranger then stabbed her, but with what weapon she could not say, as she did not know she was stabbed until she felt the blood running. She was sure it was the strange man who had stabbed her, but she knew nothing of him. She had no hopes of recovery from the injury received. The dying woman is a native of this State, and gave her age as thirty-five years.

PLINY FREEMAN EDWARDS, the young clerk who was arrested in San Francisco for defrauding EWELL, WOOD & Co. of Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-street, out of $5,700 by means of an alleged altered check drawn on the Union National Bank of this City, was yesterday taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, where he was charged with forgery. GEORGE C. WOOD, of the firm of EWELL, WOOD & CO., testified that the check was originally drawn for $57, and had been subsequently altered to $5,700 as he believed by EDWARDS; and AUGUSTUS M. SMITH, teller of the Union National Bank, testified that he paid the money to EDWARDS when he presented the check on March 14. The prisoner, who said his name was FREEMAN EDWARDS, aged nineteen, resident of Brooklyn, asserted that "the check was drawn for the full amount." He admitted taking the money which he collected from the bank by means of the check. He was, however, held in default of $10,000 bail to answer the charge of forgery.

At 7½ o'clock last evening, an unknown man, apparently about forty-five years of age, attired in black cloth pantaloons and coat, snuff-colored overcoat and felt hat, was found lying insensible on the sidewalk, near the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. While the man was being conveyed to the West Thirtieth-street Police Station, he expired. A valise was found in his possession marked "GEO. BRADLEY, Isabella County, Michigan," which is supposed to be his name and place of residence.

CARL KAEMPF, a middle-aged man, was yesterday held at the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail, for an alleged indecent assault on Mrs. EVER ELICH, of No. 341 East Forty-seventh-street.

Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, committed THOMAS CALLIGAN for attempting to pass a forged check for $426, on the Sixth National Bank.

At 6½ last evening, a fire occurred in the rag-store of HENRY ARNOLD, No. 107 Willett-street, resulting in $50 damage to stock and building.

The remains of an unknown man were discovered, yesterday afternoon, floating in the East River, at the foot of East Thirteenth-street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

PATRICK MORTILL, aged forty-six, of No. 21 Hamilton-street, while at work on the ship *Governor Morton*, lying at the wharf at Pier No. 11 East River, fell from a platform to the deck, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Mrs. MEYERS, a resident of Harlem, was knocked down yesterday afternoon at Forty-second-street and Park-avenue, and was severely injured. She was taken home.

PATRICK BRADY, who lives at Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, became engaged in a quarrel, at an early hour yesterday morning, in the liquor-saloon at No. 247 Bowery, with an unknown man, during which he received a severe scalp-wound by being struck with a glass. His wounds were dressed at the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

The tenement-house No. 158 Washington-street was reported yesterday afternoon by Officer MURPHY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, to be in a dangerous condition, and information of the fact was sent to the proper official.

JOHN SCHUMACHER, aged twenty-two years, of No. 131 Third-street, had one of his legs broken yesterday by the wall of No. 87 First-avenue falling upon him. He was taken to the German Hospital.

About 8 o'clock Friday evening Mrs. MULLIGAN, aged 70 years, when standing a few feet back from a rear window in a room on the third floor of No. 408 Eighth-avenue, was struck in the breast by a pistol ball which came from without the house, but which was so nearly spent that she sustained no injury. The occurrence was not reported to the Police until yesterday afternoon, and as yet nothing has been ascertained as to who fired the shot.

FLORA RATCHFF, a native of Scotland, forty years of age, who was waiting for the boat to take her to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, yesterday morning, suddenly jumped from the pier at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, into East River, and was rescued from the water with great difficulty. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. She declared that her purpose had been to commit suicide, and she offered as an excuse for the act that she was tired of life.

PETER MCINTYRE was held in $3,000 bail yesterday by Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of dealing in the lottery business at No. 55 Mott-street, No. 126 West Twenty-third-street, and No. 92 Chatham-street, without paying the special tax.

The Strangers' Hospital—A Splendid Beneficence.

The new hospital, on the corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, which has recently been opened for the reception of patients, is now one of the most comfortable and best arranged in the country. It is also a splendid monument to unobtrusive benevolence, having cost already over $200,000, including the endowment, all of which has been the gift of one gentleman, Mr. KEISER. The giver of this munificent present to the public, designed the hospital to afford a home in sickness for permanent as well as transient residents of the City, who have not means to obtain at home or hotel the care and treatment of which they stand in need, and who cannot reconcile themselves to the public hospitals. It will also admit those from the country afflicted with grave or unusual diseases, requiring for their relief a special skill and experience, not readily attainable at their homes. The accommodations for private patients are ample and commodious, and afford every desirable comfort and convenience for the sick or convalescent. For the benefit of the latter class there is a reading-room, furnished with fine pictures, and a library, both of which, on appointed evenings, are made available to residents of the vicinity. The hospital is situated in a healthful locality, and is provided with the most modern and approved appliances for the comfort, welfare and treatment of the sick. Its wards are spacious and well ventilated. Russian, Turkish and medicated baths are comprised among its bathing accommodations.

The price of board, including medical attendance and medicine, is $7 a week for adults, and $5 for children, about one-half of the actual cost of the accommodations. One half of the beds are, however, free for the reception of those worthy persons, requiring hospital treatment, who are unable to pay the customary charges. People of ample means will only be admitted where the peculiarities or necessities of the case seem to require the special services of the Medical Board. The hospital is divided into four departments: 1. A General Medical Department; 2. A General Surgical Department; 3. A Lying-in Department, including diseases of Females; 4. A Genito-Urinary Department, including diseases of the skin.

The following is the Medical Staff: Dr. F. N. Otis, President; Dr. H. B. Sands, Secretary; Dr. Wm. H. Draper, Dr. T. G. Thomas; Consulting Surgeons, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Dr. F. J. Bumstead; Consulting Physicians, Dr. Alonzo Clark, Dr. J. T. Metcalf, Dr. E. R. Peaslee.

Miss AGNES NICOL is Superintendent, Dr. KENNEDY is House Physician, and Mrs. L. H. KENNEDY is Superintendent of Wards. The hospital building was formerly used as the Dry Dock Bank. It has been renovated and repaired, and additions almost equal in size to the original building have been put up in the rear. It is now a very imposing building, and has capacity for accommodating 2[illegible] patients.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

The corporators of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated by the act of March 3, 1871, held their first meeting in this City yesterday for the purpose of organization. The corporation is authorized to build and maintain a railroad and telegraph line from a point at or near Marshall, Texas, to El Paso, by the most direct route; thence, by the most direct route, through New-Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado, at or near the south-eastern boundary of California; and thence, by the most direct route, to Ships' Channel in the Bay of San Diego, California, passing as near as possible the thirty-second parallel of north latitude. The list of corporators includes the names of John C. Fremont, James L. Alcorn, O. C. French, Marshall O. Roberts, W. Vermilye, Enoch L. Fancher, Charles F. Livermore, Daniel Drew, W. Orton, Samuel Sloan, S. W. Morton, F. S. Forbes, L. R. Marsh, and one hundred and sixteen others almost equally well known.

The meeting for organization was held at the office of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. Mr. ROBERTS presided, and SAMUEL SLOAN was chosen Treasurer, and J. M. TERRETTS Secretary.

James L. Hodges, John W. Forney, Thomas A. Scott, Samuel Sloan, and William S. Rosecrans were appointed a committee to open books of subscription.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer *Oceanic*, of the White Star line, left her dock yesterday afternoon at 2:40, and the *City of Paris*, of the Inman line, left at 3:13. Notwithstanding the agents of both lines deny the report that these steamers are to race across the ocean, it is alleged that there is considerable money pending upon the time made between the two ports. The *City of Paris* had a lot of bags of coal on deck, which, probably, will be expended in speed. The *Oceanic* carried a large cargo and a full complement of passengers.

In the case of TAYLOR *vs.* The Atlantic Flexible Gas-tube Company, involving a right of patent, Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the plaintiffs patent, and granting an injunction restraining the defendants from making any more flexible gas tubes on TAYLOR's principle.

A grand mass-meeting of the Cadets of Temperance will be held at the Greene-street M. E. Church, on Monday evening. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. P., GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esq., and HENRY DONNE, P. G. P., will address the meeting.

Miss FREDERICK, of Brooklyn, was rescued from drowning, at the South Ferry, yesterday, by WM. SMITH, the Ferry-master.

A happy throng of little children attended the ball at Apollo Hall yesterday, given by Mr. CARL MARWIG to his pupils. One hundred and sixty juveniles dancing and promenading at one time made a most attractive scene. All the fashionable dances were introduced, and the proficiency which some of the couples displayed in the "Boston Dip" and "Masourka" called forth applause from the brilliant assembly of spectators in the gallery.

It is alleged that a commission stock broker, doing business in Broad-street, absconded yesterday with $30,000 worth of bonds and stocks belonging to the firm with which he is connected. It is also reported that $1,000 reward was offered to a detective for his arrest.

A. HERNANDEZ, having been appointed Commissioner in the United States to receive and forward to Peru applications from inventors, manufacturers and others desirous of becoming exhibitors in the national exposition to be opened at Lima on the 9th of December next, is now ready to furnish full particulars to interested parties. He can be found at No. 26½ Broadway.

The Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, including Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of this City, Hon. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of St. Louis, Hon. JOHN V. FARWELL, of Chicago, and the Secretary of the Board, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, who have been appointed by the President to oversee the purchase of Indian goods, held their opening meeting yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted.

BROOKLYN.

The funeral of Hon. BERNARD HUGHES took place yesterday. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Father CASSIDY, at "The Star of the Sea," on Court-street. The body was interred in the cemetery at Flatbush.

The Consulting Engineers of the Water Board submitted a report yesterday to that body in regard to the feasibility of constructing a storage reservoir at Hempstead. They are of opinion that the reservoir may be successfully made.

LONG ISLAND.

On Wednesday, Mrs. A. C. SHERMAN, of Shelter Island, was seriously injured by being thrown from her carriage, while out driving with her daughter and a coachman. The horses were frightened, and, while running, one of the wheels was broken, which caused the occupants to be thrown from the carriage.

The sloop *Francis S. Reeve*, which was recently seized by the Surveyor of the Port of Greenport for violation of the revenue laws, has been released on payment of a fine of $50.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The School Commissioners of Westchester County have made the following apportionment of public school funds for the ensuing year: First School District, $20,520 78; Second District, $17,188 37; Third District, $18,188 66. In the First District, the distribution of the funds is as follows: Morrisania, $10,501 09; West Farms, $5,900 75; West Chester, $2,298 16; East Chester, $3,948 90; Yonkers, $7,467 89.

Early yesterday morning, one of the new dwellings erected last Summer in Grand Park, by Mr. ANDREW WILSON, was totally destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, at West Brighton, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Several girls who were working at the time had a narrow escape. The loss will amount to about $5,000; fully insured.

The body of the river thief who was drowned some two weeks ago was recovered yesterday, and an inquest held by Coroner DEMPSEY. The body was given to his friends from Jersey City.

CHARLES REYNOLDS, a New-Yorker, was committed to jail, yesterday, on the charge of having robbed the till of J. H. WATTERS, at Elm Park, last Summer. Detectives ROMER and YOUNG accidentally met him yesterday, and took him in charge.

NEW-JERSEY.

Restoration services took place, yesterday, at St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, which was burned down a few months since. Bishop ODENHEIMER read the Instrument of Restoration, Dr. STANSBURY read the lessons, and Rev. Drs. BATTEN, RICE and BOGGS assisted in the various portions of the service, after which a sermon was preached by the Bishop. In the afternoon twelve persons were confirmed, among them a daughter of Dr. MATHESON, the rector of the Church.

On Thursday afternoon a beautiful yacht named *Kaiser Wilhelm I.*, was launched from the yard of P. MCGEIHAN, of Pamrapo. Her owner, Capt. G. A. BEILING, was for many years a ship-master, trading between Bremen and New-York, and commanded no less than eight or ten first-class ships. The following are the dimensions of the yacht: 44 feet keel, 16 feet beam, 5 feet depth of hold, about 33 tons, with centre-board.

The Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation met yesterday to receive the answer of the national banks on the question of receiving the accounts of the city. The First National Bank decided to accept a portion of the accounts. The Second National Bank declined to take any share whatever on the terms offered, and no reply was received from either the Hudson County or Union Bank. Two propositions were made by Mr. PRITCHARD, to sell either $500,000 or $1,000,000 long bonds. No action, however, was taken.

THOS. WRIGHT was yesterday arrested for defrauding passengers of their baggage. The accused was in the habit of standing at the ferry with a handful of bogus checks, and, representing himself as an expressman, unwary passengers intrusted to him their checks. Most of the baggage thus secured was not recovered, though confederates sometimes offered to put passengers in the way of recovering lost property on the payment of considerable sums. Detective McMAHAN has been looking for the man for some time.

JOHN TOMKINS, an Englishman, living in Water-street, Jersey City, died on Thursday night under somewhat suspicious circumstances. He became ill, and Dr. BUFFET was called in and prescribed, the man however dying on the following morning. Immediately after death, the body changed color, assuming a purple hue, and Dr. BUFFET insisted that it be immediately buried. The friends of TOMKINS desired to call in the Coroner, but the doctor said it was not necessary. The matter was taken to Coroner BURNS, and will probably be investigated.

Dr. CUTTER's trial on a charge of malpractice, in the case of MARIA CLARK, at Newark, will come up during the term, which commences on Tuesday. The girl CLARK is recovering, and will be able to testify.

At Frenchtown the Spring election turned on the temperance question, the township having received the right to determine the issuing of licenses by vote. The Prohibitionists came off victorious, electing the Mayor and two-thirds of the Councilmen.

The New-Brunswick Young Men's Christian Association cleared [illegible] by a course of lectures delivered in their interest during the Winter and Spring.

Considerable ill-feeling exists among the Peace Justices in Hudson County concerning the re-election of "JOHNNY" WHITE, of Hoboken. WHITE was, during his former term, fined and imprisoned for malfeasance in office. It is rumored that all the members of the Board will resign should the necessary papers be issued to him by Gov. RANDOLPH.

An immense blast of stone was made on Friday afternoon at the quarry of J. C. GRANT, at Greensburg, on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. Sixty-five kegs of powder were used in the blast, and 20,000 perches of stone were thrown out, 150,000 perches being left in a position to be removed without further blasting.

JOHN BESSONETT, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, yesterday, attempted suicide by jumping from the railroad bridge over the Delaware at Trenton.

The Paterson Board of Canvassers has thrown out the vote in the Eighth Ward, where the riot took place, and SOCRATES TUTTLE, the Republican candidate for Mayor, has been declared elected. The Grand Jury is endeavoring to discover the leaders in the riot, and a number of subpoenas have been issued.

The funeral of the late Hon. WM. K. MACDONALD will take place from his residence, No. 24 Park-place, Newark, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. The members of the Bar in Essex County will take suitable action and attend in a body. Gov. RANDOLPH and other State officials will be present at the services.

A fire was discovered in the house of H. C. HUDSON, on Ann-street, New-Brunswick, early yesterday morning, but was speedily extinguished. Loss, $[illegible].

The Literary Society connected with the Bergen Institute of Jersey City held an interesting session on Friday afternoon. The young ladies presented some carefully-prepared readings and instrumental music, and the male attendants recited several humorous declamations.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money, and 93½ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90; 1867, 92¼; Ten-forties, 89½.

2½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90; 1867, 92¼; Ten-forties, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.@7½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Refined PETROLEUM, 16½d.@16¾d.

2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.@7½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Lard, 54s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.; Bacon, 43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT—LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Arrived bark Sitka, from Galveston, March 10, with 2,480 bales of Cotton; ship Caledonia, from New-Orleans March 18, with 3,412 bales; [illegible], from Charleston March 22, with 1,032 bales [illegible] and 82 bales Sea Island; ship Lizzie Fennell, from Mobile Feb. 14, with 3,806 bales; ship Fern, from Savannah March 3, with 1,837 bales; ship Southern Rights, from Savannah March 16, with 3,002 bales; J. T. Foster, from Mobile March 8, with 3,438 bales; [illegible], from Galveston March 11, with 3,643 bales; [illegible] Java, from New-York April 5, with 1,362 bales.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 15—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. McKenzie and servant, Miss Margaret Bradley, Miss Sweeney, Mrs. Stackhouse, Mrs. McComb, Samuel Stevens, Mr. Crook, M. M. Gilvary, Mrs. Sophia T. Farguer, Miss Annie Farguer, Miss L. De Jarnette, Mr. Jwasaki and Mr. Tochijaima, of Japan; R. Bennett, W. S. Hardy, T. Montero, Robert W. Prosser, Rev. G. J. Haskins, Rev. Jas. A. Healy, Rev. Thomas Jaffe, Mr. Bailer, Mr. Bolter, George Hay, N. M. Jessels, Mr. J. M. Cox, Mr. D. Perusnian, L. Crammich, Frank Geton, Miguel Solun, Capt. Nat. R. Reynolds, Geo. Wm. Fleming, G. Lavende, C. Sanzarlog, Mr. Bisorden, Mr. E. S. Lowley, Mr. Theo. Nash and wife, Mich. Bis, R. Boygotti, Florence Earle, H. Kramme, Dr. Conner, H. G. Curtis, J. B. Swassey, Sol. Rose, H. B. Wilson, J. H. Fielding, Henry Grimes, Wm. Graves, Mr. Webb, Capt. L. Any.

APRIL 15—*In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ward and servant, Mrs. T. Timmins, Hy. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eyre, 3 children and servant, John Van Gaasbeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. During, Mr. and Mrs. B. Maverick, Mr. Haddock, J. W. H. Lyne, J. T. Jordan, Thos. Ritson, Geo. Bee, John Douglass, Henry Wilkie, P. Arsaintires, A. M. Griffing, Ferdinand Marwedel, J. Harrison, J. B. H. Sheppard, Mrs. Winter and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Allen, J. Murphy, Mr. John McLaughlin, Major and Mrs. D. J. Darling and 2 children, T. H. Ismay, Duncan Cryder, Mr. Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stanford, infant and servant, Capt. Geo. Briggs, Mrs. S. Frost, Geo. Shattuck, J. A. Humphry, Mr. Wilson, S. Murphy, Mr. Dorticos, W. A. Mead, J. A. Danforth, G. Fraser, Hubert Noyes, M. Brogan, A. C. Manser, J. Farjeon, J. Pasos, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dixon and 2 children, H. P. Blanchard, O. G. Wood, J. C. Gemmell, Robt. Jordan.

APRIL 15—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.*—Chas. Allen, Mrs. Warman, Mrs. M. Bullen, Jas. Sweanson, J. H. H. Oldfield, Mrs. Cocksane, Rev. Stepam Indriad, Miss M. A. Conlan, Mr. Warman, W. H. Ferguson, Miss L. Bullen, Jas. McCutcham, Mrs. Hopkins, W. McCutcham, C. M. Marcello.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—Mrs. J. T. Watkins and niece, D. H. Temple, Mrs. Lucy E. Temple, A. A. Hyatt and wife, J. F. McClelland, E. G. Haynes, C. F. Wilkins, Miss Lissette Schwartz, Mme. Brodowski and 2 daughters, C. McClellan, John Anderson, Joseph Schoper and wife, L. H. Stevens, David E. Butler, Juan Lugue, H. R. Leam, Mrs. Lewis and child, W. J. Allison, Mrs. Sanchez, W. H. Holland and wife, Mrs. H. Atkins, Miss U. E. Darlington, Mrs. M. E. Stuart, Mrs. J. H. Farron, Mrs. Capt. Cavarly, 2 children and nurse, J. S. Burditt and wife, Mrs. O'Conner and 2 children. For Aspinwall—E. Rich, R. Cortes, wife, 2 children and servant, C. Lynch and sister, Dr. H. H. Jones, Mrs. C. M. Daquielles and 2 children, Miss Bravo and servant, Rafael Bevitos, E. H. Mailton, Louis Thiel, C. M. Myers, Mrs. Julius H. God and child, Thomas Settle, Dr. J. Palassio, H. Bartres, Pedro P. Perez, Chas. Perez.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Frank Hart and lady, Geo. Munson, Thos. Archer, James Archer, Henry King and lady.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Miss Jennie Armstrong, Miss Eliza Dyke, George W. Dyke and wife, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Miss Mary Turner, M. J. Blanne, Thomas Sturms and wife, C. H. Steadwell, E. C. Patterson, John Bailey, A. Patterson, F. H. Fisher, J. B. Griffin, Gen. Author, Lemuel Freeman, J. Thomson, John Sullivan and wife, Michael Sullivan, Ann Sullivan, Honora Sullivan, J. L. Reese, Jr.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 15—*In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.*—Robert Funke, G. Schnackenberg, Alfred Boelter, family and servant, John Katz, Charles E. Berndorff, Felix Beant, Geo. Gudewill, Ernst Hoefer, Dr. Amos H. Johnson, family and servant, Dr. Emil Bessels, Henry F. Leopold, Jacob Baer, Mrs. Uhrbach de Lemar and child, Geo. Yeps, Ricardo Torres, Joseph Torres de Uhrbach, Sarah Becker, G. L. Bradley, Col. Mackay and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Goodenough, G. Hempel, Mr. Macgregor, J. Blackmore, H. Blackmore, and others in the second cabin and steerage.

APRIL 15—*In steam-ship Dacian, from Genoa, &c.*—Signor Streni and wife, Miss Streni, S. Streni, Jr., Dr. Washington Truell, Rev. Father Orde, Miss Mary Traner, Wm. Viellier, F. Tarrone, G. Tarrone, Miss Angela Tarrone, Miss Emilia Tarrone.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:20 | Sun sets.....6:30 | Moon rises....4:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:20 | Gov. Island..6:26 | Hell Gate.....7:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Oceanic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. Hyde Sparks; City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Webster, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Ocean Queen, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, F. Baker; General Sedgwick, Ellis, Galveston and Key West, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina, James Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Montebello, (Br.,) Barker, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Star Queen, (Br.,) Heath, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, G. F. Bulley; Latona, (Br.,) Williams, Penarth Roads, for orders, J. C. McArthur; Marianne Galatola, (Ital.,) Bonsso, Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agder, (Norw.,) Tobiassen, Cork, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Camilla, Davidson, Cardenas, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Eureka, (Br.,) Chann, Pictou, Howlett & [illegible]; [illegible], Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Florindo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Malta, [illegible] & Co.; Nellie, Owens, St. Croix, Roche Bros & Co.; Ella F., (Br.,) Forbes, Pictou, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Georgiana F. Geary, Ward, Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball & Co.; Myronus, Higgins, Oporto, Jas. Henry; Sullivan Perry, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Ivanhoe, (Br.,) Pearce, Matanzas, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Frank Clark, Barstow, Galveston, B. M. [illegible]; Fanny H. Jennings, Sears, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Orbit, Nash, Machias, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schrs. R. B. Wharton, Bonsel, Norfolk, Thomas Holmes & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C.; [illegible], Mills & Co.; Rio Grande, (Br.,) Ward, Queenstown and Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Samuel Wood, Wood, Eleuthera, Jos. Moses; Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; F. Merwin, Pearce, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Convoy, Freeze, Boston, R. P. Brown & Co.; C. Mathews, Lamson, Salem, A. Starbuck & Co.; Ruth Ellen, Fox, East Hartford, C. Dunn; Mary Isabella, Simmons, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen April 1, via Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 7, lat. 49 48, lon. 23 07, passed bark Annie W. Weston, from Liverpool, for Boston; 11th, lat. 45 15, lon. 45 04, passed steam-ship Tripoli, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Dacian, (Br.,) Laird, Genoa March [illegible], Leghorn 5th, Naples 11th, Messina 14th, Palermo 16th and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds and gales the entire passage; April [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed a bark bound E., showing commercial code of signals V B H C; 12th, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed bark Miss Athol, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) from Galveston, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool March 23, and Queenstown 24th, via Boston April 14, with mdse. to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Alexandria, Va., with coal for Hoboken.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans April 8, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Bristol Feb. 28, with railroad iron to order—vessel to William Nelson, Jr. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to George's Shoals; from thence light variable winds; March 5, lat. 46, lon. 13, had a hurricane from N., lasting 6 hours; April 1, lat. 40 18, lon. 69 24, had a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., lasting 24 hours, but received no damage.

Bark Geo. W. Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Ardrossan Feb. 15, and Lamlash 21st, with iron and rags to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the northern passage, and had continuous westerly gales; March 1, lat. 43, lon. 28, encountered a hurricane from W. S. W. to N. W., lasting 24 hours, during which shipped heavy seas, stove bulwarks, [illegible] and filled the cabin with water and damaging the cargo and provisions; [illegible]; April 1, lat. 42, lon. 65, had a hurricane from S. E., lasting 6 hours.

Bark Mercur, (Norw.,) Fairveld, Matanzas [illegible] ds., with sugar to [illegible], V. King & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; sld. in co. with bark Progress, (Norw.,) for New-York.

Bark Brignetti, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Leghorn 63 ds., and 30 ds. from Gibraltar, with marble, rags, &c., to I. B. Phillips & Sons.

Brig Excelsior, Mayer, of and from Bermuda [illegible] ds., with produce to Duncan McColl. Has had fine weather; left in port brig Anna [illegible], for New-York in 4 ds.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Searsport,) Scott, Ponce, P. R. 16 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Has had strong northerly winds on the passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port brigs Winona, for Baltimore, Mg.; A. J. Ross, for Boston, wtg.; Alpha, for Boston, in 3 ds.

Schr. Nillson, (of Jonesport,) Kent, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Has had fine weather and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John H. Hancock, (of Boston,) Crowell, Havana 10 ds., via Key West, with sugar to Geo. G. Collins & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Lines, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to A. Abbott.

Schr. Abby Wesson, (of Brookville, Me.,) Wesson, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Towne. Is bound to Newark, N. J.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Reynolds, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Annie, Farnsworth, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Wheeler, Holmes, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Cox, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah E. Thomas, Arnold, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. John White, Peterson, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia F. Cobb, Cobb, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Ann, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Richmond, Kelly, Calais 8 ds. with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sallie B. Godfrey, Godfrey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline Young, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willie Harris, Williams, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Eldridge, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Young, Calais, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Woodman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Harris, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Flight, Crowell, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fly, Deming, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy Bigelow, Chatfield, New-Bedford.

Schr. Helen, Ryan, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Providence.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Brockway, New-Haven.

Schr. J. J. Plume, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Harbor Island.

Schr. A. C. Crandall, Rogers, Millstone Point.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Sarah Lavarne, Averill, New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Joseph E. Pitts, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Florence, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. J. H. Tripp, Smith, Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Branford.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven.

Schr. Hans, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Crowell, Dighton.

Schr. Sallie T. Charlton, Simmons, Dighton.

Schr. John Hickey, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. R. D. Pitts, Vail, River Haven.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Cohasset, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Hoyt, Providence.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willetts, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cramner, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Cramner, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Alert, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Greenport.

Schr. Manna, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. Ardist, Parker, Harwich.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E. N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; City of Baltimore, Pennsylvania, and Oceanic, for Liverpool; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; General Meade, Cortes, and Bienville, for New-Orleans; Catharine Whiting, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; George B. Upton, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 15.—Arr. ship Agenor, Liverpool; bark T. K. [illegible], Turk's Island; schrs. [illegible], Charleston; J. D. Griffin, New-York; Julia Newell, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15.—Arr. steam-ship Georgia, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship James Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—Sld. barks [illegible], for Baltimore; Union, for Nova Scotia, and Ocean Queen, for Cork.

In Roads, brig Italia, for Ponce; schrs. Maggie Cain and Wm. Wilson, for the West Indies.

Passed out, schr. Albert Thomas, from Georgetown, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 15.—Cld. steam-ships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York, and Pioneer, for Philadelphia; barks [illegible], for New-York, and David [illegible], for Plymouth, Eng.; schrs. Curtis and Tilton, for Philadelphia; Catharine Thomas, for Darien, and Ward, for New-Smyrna.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 14, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ruth Thomas, L. D. Wentworth, Olive Hayward, New-York, Danger, Harriet, Calais, New-York; Kedron, (Br.,) Windsor, Nova Scotia, &c., General Grant, Rockland, Providence.

Sld. brig Charles Wesley; schrs. Abner Taylor, G. M. Wentworth, Kate Grant, Mansfield, William Gillum, R. S. Newcomb, Maria Louisa, Henrietta, J. B. Smith, [illegible], Hazleton, Maggie Van Dusen, Charles Heath, Anna E. Jacobs, Flora A. Newcomb, John E. Morris, M. E. Graham, W. M. Everett, A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Ida Ella, George Taulane, Harriet, General Grant, Kedron, (Br.,) L. D. Wentworth, Ruth Thomas and Olive Hayward.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, April 15.—The National line steamer The Queen, Capt. Thomas, from New-York, April 1, touched at Queenstown yesterday, on route to Liverpool, and proceeded.

The Allan steam-ship North America, Capt. Trocks, from Portland April 1, touched at Moville yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $20,000,000
" in the United States, 3,000,000
45 William St.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR [illegible]—THOS. R. AGNEW [illegible]